CORRESPONDENCE - SAUDI ARABIAN OFFICIALS

get copy for Chairman

H.M. the King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Faisal Al Saud.

H.R.H. the Crown Prince, Saud bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud -
(Commander in Chief of Armed Forces and Prime Minister)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.R.H. Prince Faisal	Minister
H.E. Shaikh Yusuf Yassin	Acting Minister
H.E. Tahir Radwan	Deputy Minister
H.E. Khair Eddin Zirikly	Representative to Arab League

Ministry of Finance

H.E. Sh. Abdullah Suleiman	Minister
H.E. Sh. Hamad Suleiman	Vice Minister
H.E. Sh. Suleiman El Hamad	Deputy Minister
H.E. Sh. Mohamad Soroor	Advisor to the Ministry
H.E. Sh. Abdul Aziz Abdulla Suleiman,	Assistant Deputy Minister
H.E. Sh. Abdulla Bin Adwan	Assistant Deputy Minister for East Coast
Sh. Hussein Jastanieh	Director General of Ministry of Finance
Sayed Sami Kutbi	Director General of the Offices of H.E. Sh. Abdul Aziz Suleiman

Department of Agriculture (under Min. of Finance)

Sayed Ahmed Obeid	Director General
Sayed Abdullah Dabbagh	Assistant Director

Directorate General of Customs (under Min. of Finance)

Sh. Mohamed Nour Ruheimi	Director General
Sh. Ousman Nazir	Assistant Director
Sh. Anwar Abul Jadayel	Director of Hejaz Customs
Sh. Taha Dhuleimi	Director of Al-Hassa Customs
Sh. Abul Rahman Ba Issa	Director of Jeddah Port
Sayed Ali Khoja	Director of Jeddah Airport Customs

Ministry of Economic Affairs

H.E. Sh. Abdullah Suleiman	Minister
H.E. Sh. Ahmad Mously	Deputy Minister.

Ministry of Defense and Aviation

H.R.H. Prince Mishal Bin Abdul Aziz	Minister
H.R.H. Prince Mitteb Bin Abdul Aziz	Deputy Minister

Ministry of Public Health

H.R.H. Prince Abdullah El Faisal	Minister
Dr. Basheer Roomi	Deputy Minister
Dr. Mohamad Khashokji	Director General
Dr. Akram Shuman	Director General of Preventive Medicine
Dr. Anwar Hashim	Director General of Quarantine Service

Ministry of Communications

H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz	Minister
Shaikh Abdul Aziz Bin Ma'mar	Private Secretary to the Minister
Rajai Bey Husseini	Secretary General of the Ministry
Dr. Fuad Zahed	Head, Engineering Department

Ministry of Interior

H.R.H. Prince Abdullah El Faisal	Minister

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS - Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Finance

HE Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman.....	Finance Minister
HE Shaikh Mohammed Surror.....	Advisor to the Ministry of Finance
HE Najib Bey Salha.....	Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Hamad Sulaiman.....	Assistant Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Ahmed Musli.....	Assistant Deputy Finance Minister for Economic Affairs
HE Shaikh Sulaiman Hamad.....	Deputy Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Hussein Jistaniyah.....	Director General of Ministry of Finance
Shaikh Mohammed Sulaiman el Turki....	Director Jidda Finance Office
HE Ahmed Bey Lari.....	Commissioner Hejaz Customs
Shaikh Ahmed Gandil.....	Director General of Pilgrimage Administration
Shaikh Anwar Abu Jadayil.....	Director of Jidda Customs
Shaikh Abdulmajeed Shobokoshi.....	Assistant Director of Pilgrimage Administration
Sayyid Ahmed Obaid.....	Director of Agriculture Administration
Hamza Ajjaj.....	Chief of Income Tax Department
Shaikh Ahmed Fakhri.....	Director, Bureau of Mines and Foreign Companies
Sayyid Matouk Hassanain.....	Chief, Office of Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance
Shaikh Ibrahim Fauda.....	Director, Jidda Broadcasting Station
Badr Bey Fahum.....	Baker representative
Sayyid Mohammed Hassan Faqi.....	Financial Specialist
Shaikh Basheer Nauman.....	Chief of Developmental Projects Office

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, King's Councilors and King's Diwan

HE Tahir Bey Ridwan.....	Acting Head Jidda Foreign Office
HE Khaireddin Bey Zirikly.....	Representative to Arab League
HE Shaikh Yusuf Yassin.....	Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ibrahim Sulaiman al-Aqil.....	Chief Prince Faisal's Diwan
Shaikh Mohammed Salih Noor.....	Director of Passport Office
Ibrahim Bakur.....	Chief of Consular Section
Mahmoud Marzougi.....	Attache and Assistant Chief of Private Office
Sayyid Omar Saggaf.....	Chief of Protocol Office
Mamoon Qabbani.....	
Sayyid Jamal Sombal.....	Chief of Administrative Section
Fuad al-Husseini.....	Chief of Conference Section
Chaleb Bey Tawfig.....	Chief Iliens Office
Rushdi Bey Milhis.....	Director, "Diplomatic Branch" King's Diwan
Khalid Bey Abu Walid.....	King's Councilor

Directorate of Education

Shaikh Husni Bakhsh.....	Representative of the Directorate of Education in Jidda

Under Viceroy of the Hejaz (Hejaz Administration, Ministries of Interior and Health)

HE Shaikh Abdulrahman Sudairi.....	Jidda Governor
HE Ali Bey Taha.....	Deputy Jidda Governor
Shaikh Hassan Alfee.....	Director of Jidda Police
Abdullah Bihairi.....	Director of the Municipality
Shaikh Abdul Kadir Muhtasib.....	Jidda Postmaster
Mohammed el Baiz.....	Judge, Jidda Court
Mohammed el Marzongi.....	Deputy Jidda Judge
Ibrahim Tawfig.....	Notary Public
Salih Kayyal.....	Director of Telephone & Telegraphs, Jidda
Omar Naseef.....	Director of Wakfs
Shaikh Sulaiman al Nanaih.....	Director, Coast Guard Administration
Abdullah Khattab.....	Public Prosecutor
Mahmud Abbar.....	Chief of Abdulla Faisal's Diwan
Dr. Akram Shawman.....	Director of Preventive Medicine & Quarantines
Dr. Hassan Naseef.....	Director of Health for Mecca Area
Dr. Adib al Habbal.....	Advisor to Ministry of Health

Ministry of Defense

General Ibrahim Tassan.....	Director of Civil Aviation

Miscellaneous

Othman Ba-Othman.....	Director of Ain al Aziziya
Dr. Abdul Aziz Azzam.....	Superintendent of Jidda Soap Factory
Mohammed Hassan Awwad.....	Director, Jidda Chamber of Commerce
Saddik Husseini.....	TCA Liaison
Kamal Najjar.....	TCA
Fuad Najjar.....	TCA
Fuad Abu Izzeddin.....	Public Accountant

Merchants

Haji Yusuf Zainel Alireza	(Haji Abdullah Alireza)
Ahmed Y. Z. Alireza	
Mohammed Y. Z. Alireza	
Ali Abdullah Alireza	
Mohammed Abdullah Alireza	
Shaikh Ibrahim Shakir	Arabian Trading Company
Mohammed Awadi	

Merchants (continued)

Mohammed Said Banaja
Yahya Banaja
Ahmed Abdulraham Baeshen
Mohammed Saleh Baeshen
Abdullah al Khereiji) Abdul Aziz and Mohammed al-Khereiji
Sulaiman al Khereiji)
Shaikh Ibrahim H. Batterjee
Mohammed Abu Saleh
Younus Y. Salama
Yusuf M. Zahid
Ibrahim M. Zahid
Abdul Najid Zahid
Ibrahim Ismail Zahran Saudi Arabian Markets
Ahmed Ashmawi
Sayyid Sami Kutbi
Abdullah Bin Zagr
Said Bin Zagr
Sadaga Kaki
Abdullah al-Bassam
Abdullah Fazil Arab Mohammed Fazil Abdullah Arab
Salim Bin Mahfooz
Mohammed A. Bakhashab Pasha
Mohammed Salih Abu Znadah
Mohammed Ali Maghfabi
Abdul Rahman al Sabban
Sayyid Hassan Sharbatli
Abdul Aziz and Abdul-latif Gameel
Mahmoud Attar
Mesut K. Zenel
Mohammed Nour Jamjoom
Ahmad Juffali
Ahmed Mohammed Bagaffar
Raja S. Saab
S. M. Ahmed Aziz Ahmed
Hussein Aoueini (and Company)

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 27, 1954

H. E. Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman
Minister of Finance
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Excellency:

During the course of our conversation last week, you were kind enough to express considerable interest in improving files and records management throughout your Ministry. It is my thought that you would like to have a copy of our proposal which was transmitted to H.E. Abdul Aziz Sulaiman, and it is herewith forwarded to you for your study and, I hope, agreement and satisfaction.

This proposal embodies the principal parts which should be bound together in approaching whatever administrative project Your Excellency may present before us in the future; more specifically, whether the consideration be business law, accounting, personnel, customs, records management, budgeting, purchasing in stores, etc. The three essentials in pursuing the problem should be (1) training of a capable English-speaking Saudi within the specialty, (2) development and referral to you by this Division of necessary procedures and legal action as required, and (3) the obtaining of a technical American specialist for addition to my staff to carry the action you approve into effect. Although time may be required to approach matters in this way, the results will be more satisfactory than if speed be emphasized. I earnestly hope that Your Excellency will agree.

Please be assured that we will highly value whatever guidance, suggestion, and correction Your Excellency may render to us during the course of our work in public administration within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Sincerely,

Lawrence W. Smith
Public Administration Advisor

Enclosure

LWSmith:mep

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American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
July 25, 1954

His Excellency
Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman
Minister of Finance
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Excellency:

Presented herewith is a draft of the proposed Companies Ordinance prepared by Mr. Joseph P. Farrell of our Public Administration Division. The Companies Ordinance is one of three ordinances that had been contemplated as needed legislation for the development of domestic and foreign investment in Saudi Arabia. The other two ordinances would have dealt with partnerships and other unincorporated business associations and with foreign investment.

We should like to express our gratitude to Mr. Moussa Afifi for his efficient cooperation in translating the draft into Arabic. We are also appreciative of the pleasant and helpful attitude displayed by Shaikh Basit of the Bureau of Mines and Companies.

The help given by Mr. Samir Shamma, Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was indispensable. As an expert in American and British legal principles, as well as an accomplished student of Islamic law, he was able to provide Mr. Farrell with source material and counsel that made possible a practical approach to the problem. In the event the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sees fit to continue the efforts thus far made in the direction of investment legislation, it is believed that the use of Mr. Shamma's talents would be invaluable.

The document accompanying this letter is of course only a draft and as such, subject to serious deliberation on many points. Nevertheless, we believe that it does constitute a sound basis for an ordinance concerning the formation, operation and dissolution of incorporated companies in this country.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely,

Lawrence W. Smith
Public Administration Advisor

JPFarrell:o

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American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 20, 1954

His Excellency
Shaikh Abdul Aziz Sulaiman
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Excellency:

On Wednesday, June 16, I gave you a summary of the work of the Public Administration Division to date. Among other things, I presented to you a suggestion with regard to improvement of filing about which you expressed considerable concern at the time of our first meeting. You asked me to give you a letter confirming the principal parts of the plan discussed.

As was indicated, filing constitutes only one part of a larger consideration generally termed "Records Management". "Records Management" for a segment of government consists of such matters as:

1. Establishment of a central file room for each major segment of a governmental operation.

2. Provision for a orderly flow of documentation in and out of the segment of government as well as between its operating units, with the central file room established as the control point.

3. Design and adoption of standard forms wherever possible to replace individual petitions for normal processes.

4. Establishment of an efficient filing procedure so that the location of documentation can be established immediately.

5. Purchase and installation of modern filing equipment for operating efficiency and economy in personnel expense.

6. Establishment of a records disposal program under necessary legal sanction which will provide for each major record category:

a. The time the record shall be permitted to remain in central files expensive space. (For example, general correspondence for the year 1372 may be permitted to remain "on site" in central files during 1373 because of frequency of recourse.)

b. The time the record shall be moved from central files expensive space and stored in a secondary storage (warehouse)

area where space is cheap. (Most correspondence, for example, must be thus retained because of occasional recourse for five years before destruction).

c. What portion of the record (for example, such as copies of important contracts) must be retained for very long periods of time and should be microfilmed and the originals destroyed to save space costs.

My recommendation to Your Excellency as based on what I believe to be your requirements as developed from study and careful consideration are as follows:

1. Train a carefully selected Saudi in the technique of Records Management. Dr. Dolley has indicated that a grant will be possible for this purpose. I suggest that Hassan Nasser be the one selected as he has a definite interest in this work, and has already received some training in microfilming (one phase of Records Management). Moreover, he appears to be intelligent, conscientious, and speaks English well. His training in the United States should require from six months to a year only.

2. During the training period, I will develop the necessary files procedures and submit them to Your Excellency for approval.

3. A Records Management Specialist will be requested from the United States if possible for arrival here upon the return of Hassan Nasser. The Records Management Specialist and Hassan will work together in the installation of the Records Management System throughout the segment of the Ministry of Finance for which you are responsible.

4. Consideration should then be given by other parts of the government toward a further extension of the Records Management program.

It is my feeling that the present plan of action is the best constituted to obtain the objectives which you have in mind with regard to Ministry of Finance records. Your reaction will be appreciated at the earliest moment in order that we may, if you approve of it, immediately initiate necessary action for the training grant and for the Records Management Technician.

Sincerely,

Lawrence W. Smith
Public Administration Advisor

LWSmith:mep

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 19, 1954

Shaikh Mohammed Noor Rahamie
Director General of Customs
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Excellency:

In accordance with your recent discussions with the Statistical Specialist, Mr. William C. George, there is transmitted herewith a report on statistical commodity classification for imports into Saudi Arabia and a draft of the first section of the proposed classification for your consideration. Mr. George hopes to have the remaining sections drafted and in your hands within the next week or two. An export classification will also be submitted within a few weeks.

It is suggested as highly desirable that the commodity classifications be put into effect with the year 1374. This would mean that the commodity classifications and instructions to Customs officials and merchants should be issued as soon as possible.

Copies of the attached material are being sent to His Excellency Shaikh Abdulla Sulaiman and others in the Ministry of Finance. I am also furnishing copies to Shaikh Yassin Dulamie and to Shaikh Mohammed Lary and Mohammed Fakhry of your office.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence W. Smith
Public Administration Advisor

Enclosures -
as above

No enclosures handed fileroom
lrm
6-24-54

WCGeorge:mep

7 —

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LABOR AND WORKMAN REGULATIONS

The High Decree Sactioning these Regulations was issued on 25 Dhul Qa'dah, 1366 (10 October 1947).

(Price SR. 2)

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Farid Mahrus
J. C. Stewart

Checked: CB, GSR, HAB.

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
ARABIC RESEARCH AND TRANSLATION SECTION
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
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ARABIAN RESEARCH - LANGUAGE SERVICES

March 1952

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
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SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA

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LABOR AND WORKMAN REGULATIONS

Article

1. The provisions of these Regulations shall be applied in all cases where a workman is engaged in industrial, commercial or agricultural projects under the administration or authority of an employer. The following terms occurring in these Regulations shall have the meanings set forth hereinunder:

1) INDUSTRIAL PROJECT covers the following:

a. Metal mines, quarries, archaeological exploration, metal-extracting enterprises, production of oil and its derivatives, and all kinds of industries connected with the extraction of minerals from the earth.

b. Industries which manufacture, alter, mend, refine, repair, decorate, preserve and perfect products for the purpose of rendering them salable; also, industries which convert materials from one state to another, crush, or salvage. This includes ship building, generation of electric power or other dynamic power, its conversion and conduction.

c. Works relating to technical installations, such as rebuilding, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition; also, works relating to railroads, tramways, ports, basins, piers, roads, bridges, aqueducts, drains, cellars, telegraph and telephone facilities, gas distributing installations, and other development works.

d. Transport of passengers or freight by land, air, sea, or by rail. This includes unloading of goods at basins, piers, ports, or at warehouses.

e. Printing works; driving or running motors--whether propelled by steam or other mechanical action.

2) The following are not included in the meaning of INDUSTRIAL PROJECT:

a. Petty projects on which the work does not continue longer than a week.

b. Projects in which only members of the proprietor's family are employed.

c. Compulsory works which benefit the community, provided such works are prescribed by law.

3) A WORKMAN is an individual employed, for pay, in an industrial project, under general or special, verbal or written agreement, according to the following classifications:

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a. A first class workman is one employed on a monthly payroll, or handling a special technical job for which he receives monthly salary or daily wages.

b. A second class workman is one who handles non-technical jobs, for which he receives daily wages.

c. A third class workman is one who works as a trainee, without a specific rate of pay.

2. An EMPLOYER is an individual, organization or Company that uses the direct or indirect services of workmen. Indirect services are considered to be those performed by workmen on behalf of a sub-contractor, or engaged on loan from their original employer. Likewise, any legal representative or a deceased or bankrupt employer is considered to be an employer. In general, anyone to whom is transferred the administrative function of or authority for supervising work shall be considered an employer.

3. The term TEMPORARY DISABILITY covers the cases in which a workman, due to an injury, is temporarily unable to work, so that he can not earn the wages he has been drawing for the work he was doing at the time the injury occurred, nor for any similar work, during a period not exceeding one year.

4. The words PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY, whenever they occur in these Regulations, mean permanent disability caused by an injury to some member of the workman's body resulting in a permanent reduction in the rate of pay he was earning prior to the injury.

5. PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY, as it occurs in these Regulations, means complete and permanent disability, caused by an injury, to do any work whatsoever.

6. Employment of workmen under ten years of age is, in general, not permitted. The Ministry of Finance is authorized as follows:

1) To raise this age-limit in areas where public interest calls for an age-limit for workmen higher than ten years, because of local circumstances created by customs and education.

2) To reduce the age-limit below ten years in certain special industries, provided the conditions are observed which have been laid down by the Ministry of Finance, in such cases, relating to health and protection against danger.

3) To issue permission for employment of juveniles under ten years of age, provided the Ministry has ascertained that the employment is suitable to their age and physical powers and fits them for learning a trade or occupation. In all the preceding situations it must be ascertained that the juveniles are fit for such jobs from the standpoint of health.

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Working hours shall be limited as follows:

a) The regular working days are six days a week.

b) The works may not be employed at actual labor for more than eight hours a day.

c) The daily working hours must be interrupted by one or more intervals for prayers, at the proper times, and for rest, the total of which should be not less than an hour and a half. Such intervals must be so arranged that the workman does not work for more than five successive hours.

The workman's wages and any other sum accruing to him, within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, must be paid to him in Saudi Arab currency. The payment shall be made to the workman in person, even though he be a minor, unless the minor's guardian is in need of his earnings, in which case the wages must be collected by or sent to the guardian in person. Payment of the wages must be made on one of the working days and at the place where the workman is employed, in accordance with the following rules:

a) Workmen working for daily wages shall receive their pay once every two weeks, at least.

b) Workmen working for monthly wages shall be paid once each month, at least.

c) If the work is being performed in sections and requires a period that exceeds two weeks, the workman shall be paid each week a sum proportionate to the amount of work he has completed. The entire balance shall be paid within the week following delivery of the work. If the workman's employment terminates, his wages must be paid to him immediately, unless he is resigning, in which case his wages may be paid within seven days from the date he leaves the employment.

8. Should a workman from wastefulness, thoughtlessness, negligence, or failure to take due precautions, cause loss or damage to materials or products, the property of the employer, which were in his charge, the employer may deduct from his wages a sum to cover the necessary repairs, provided that deductions for this purpose do not exceed five days' wages in one month, and provided the workman fails to prove that what happened was an accident.

9. The employer may not deduct more than one-tenth of the workman's monthly pay in settlement of sums lent to the workman.

10. The employer shall be obligated:

1) At his expense, to return the workman to the place at which the contract was signed or from which he was hired and transported, if the workman requests it, within fifteen days from the date of termination of the contract, or if the workman is suffering from an illness and it has been medically confirmed that this will necessitate his removal from work for at least thirty days.

2) Not to transfer a workman who has been receiving a monthly or a weekly salary to work for which he is paid at a daily rate, unless he obtains the workman's written agreement to this, and unless such transfer would not impair the rights earned by the workman from his service during the period he worked on a monthly basis.

3) To execute the terms of his contract with the workman. The employer may not require the workman to perform any work other than that agreed upon.

4) In exceptional and temporary cases of extreme necessity, under compelling circumstances or in case of unforseen accident, of emergency repairs which will not allow of any delay, the rules of Paragraph "3)" above* may be suspended, provided:

a) That the working period does not exceed eleven hours in a day and that the workman does not work for more than six successive hours.

b) That the Government representative is notified within twenty-four hours, with a statement of the emergency condition and the time necessary to complete the work.

c) That the workman is paid for every hour of overtime a sum equivalent to his regular pay per hour plus at least 25% of this rate, whether or not he has been transferred from the work agreed upon to other work.

5) That he give the workman, upon request, at the termination of his contract, a certificate free of charge, stating briefly the date of his entry into service, date of his leaving the service, the kind of work, salary, and privileges granted him. The employer is obligated to return to the workman at the end of his contract any papers, certificates or documents which the workman has left with him.

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* Translator's Note: This reference is to Paragraph "3)", Article 6, which deals with the number of hours of work allowed.

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SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

6) To furnish suitable living quarters for workmen employed in localities remote from centers of population.

7) To take the necessary precautions for protecting the workmen against danger inherent in the work or the machines.

11. If a contract covering a limited period lapses, and the workman's service with his employer is not ended, such a contract shall be considered renewed for an indefinite period.

12. If the term of contract is unlimited, each of the two parties shall have the right to cancel the contract without notifying the other party other than with the nitice which precedes cancellation of contract by a specified length of time, as follows:

1) In the case of workers for a daily wage, notice must precede cancellation by three days.

2) As regards workers paid at a weekly rate, notice must precede cancellation by a week.

3) In the case of workmen employed at monthly salaries, thirty days notice shall be given. If notice is not given as prescribed, the party cancelling the contract shall be obligated to pay to the other party compensation equal to the workman's pay for as many days as are prescribed for the giving of notice, or the portion remaining of this period. The basis for computing this compensation shall be the average of the workman's basic pay and allowances over the last three months.

13. If the contract is cancelled by the employer, he shall pay to the workman a bonus for his length of service which shall not be less than is provided in the following paragraphs:

1) In the case of workmen paid daily or weekly wages and workmen paid piecework rates, fifteen days' pay for each year of service on the basis of that last pay in the cases of workman paid by the day or by the week, and on the basis of the total pay for the last three months for workmen paid per piece, provided the bonus does not in either case exceed six months' wages.

2) In the case of workmen employed at monthly salaries, half a month's pay for each year of the first six years, and a month's pay for each remaining year, on the basis of the last pay, provided the bonus does not exceed nine month's pay, unless the service period reaches twenty years in which case the bonus may equal one and half year's pay, at the month.

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74 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET
INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.

14. The contract shall terminate at the death of the workman or at his complete incapacitation for performing his work, after this has been confirmed by a medical certificate, or in the case of illness which results in his laying off from work for a period of not less than two successive months or for periods the total of which exceeds three months within one year. The illness shall be recorded in a medical certificate by an authorized physician. In the event of the contract terminating in one of the way described, the employer shall pay the bonus provided for under Article 13. The employer may not exercise the right of cancellation to which he is entitled under Article 11 during this period of illness. The terms death, complete incapacitation and illness as used above refer to that which is not caused by injury in the course of work.

15. Every employer employing fifty or more workmen shall draw up the following regulations:

1) Regulations organizing the work and workmen in the factory or place of work which he directs.

2) Regulations providing penalties. The regulations concerning organization and penalties must be approved by the Government.

3) Regulations for first aid in the factory or place of work assigning a doctor to visit and treat the workman free of charge and to give prescriptions for treatment and medicine free of charge, whether during or outside of working hours.

4) A plan for thrift and savings for the workmen, which must be approved by the Ministry of Finance.--Industrial projects employing less than fifty workmen must have a first aid kit, kept in good condition, containing bandages, medicines and disinfectants as specified by the Directorate of Public Health and approved by the Government for providing first aid to injured workmen, even though their injury does not prevent them from performing their work.

16. The employer may cancel the contract without bonus or previous notice to the workman in the following cases:

a. If it is proved that the workman resorted to fraud to obtain the job.

b. If the employee was employed on probation and dismissed within three months because he did not demonstrate during the probation period that he would give satisfaction to the employer.

c. If the workman deliberately acts or fails to act with the intention of causing material loss to the employer, provided the employer notifies the Government representative in the area within twenty-four hours of his learning of the occurrence.

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d. If it is proved that, in spite of a written warning to the workman that he must follow the instructions regarding safety of work and workmen, which have been posted by the employer in a conspicuous place, the workman continues to disobey these instructions--provided the employer notifies the Government representative in the area of the workman's continued violation of these instructions.

e. If the workman is absent, without a legitimate excuse, for more than fifteen days in one year or more than seven days consecutively.

f. If the workman leaves the hospital or any place prepared for his treatment without permission. The workman's right to compensation, however, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations for injuries and compensation, shall not be impaired.

g. If it is proved that the workman has revealed industrial or commercial secrets connected with his work.

h. If it is proved that the workman has committed a dishonorable, immoral or improper act.

i. If the workman commits an aggressive act against his employer or any of his superiors during work or because of the work.

17. The workman may leave the job before termination of the contract, or without previous notice, in the following cases:

a. If the proprietor or his representative deceived him, at the time the contract was made, regarding the conditions of work, provided the workman presents these grounds (for dissatisfaction) within a month following the date of his entering employment.

b. If the employer does not fulfil his obligations in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

c. If it is proved that the employer has committed an improper or immoral act against the workman or a member of his family.

d. If the employer commits an aggressive act against the workman or a member of his family.

e. If there is a serious danger threatening the safety or health of the workman, provided the employer knew of the existence of this danger and took no steps to remove it, and provided this is established before the competent authorities. If the workman leaves his employment for any of the above mentioned reasons, the employer shall be obliged to give him a bonus as provided in Article 13.

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ILLNESS AND DISABILITY

DURING EMPLOYMENT

18. The proprietor must pay to the workman whose illness during work is established half pay for the days he is off work for this reason alone and not for injury on the job, on condition that the period for which half the wages are paid does not exceed one month in a year.

19. Whatever sums are paid to the injured workmen for extra work or overtime as an allowance or special benefit shall be included when calculating wages as the basis for compensation for injuries in accordance with these Regulations, whether such wages are daily, weekly or monthly rates.

20. The employer must do the following:

1) Assure as far as possible the means for providing security and safety in the work.

2) Ascertain at all times the safety and serviceability of all the equipment and tools under his supervision that are used in the work that he performs.

3) Publish at all times the necessary instructions to warn his workmen against all dangers in the work and the means of guarding against them.

4) Provide for his workmen sanitary quarters supplied with facilities for complete comfort. The proprietors of industrial projects shall not lodge more than two bachelor workmen in a room 12' x 15'. The proprietors of industrial projects must also prepare for the workmen places for food, cooking, bathing, and laundry, provided designs of all these places are submitted to the Government for approval before starting construction.

21. The Government may order the proprietors of industrial projects to do the following:

1) Establish shops to enable workmen to secure the needs for their work -- good food, clothing, etc. -- at fair prices.

2) Establish clubs, gardens and libraries for the workmen and schools for their children.

3) Do what is necessary to protect the health of the workmen and their families, their comfort and improvement of their condition.

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22. The workman must do the following:

1) Give the employer a list of names and addresses of the persons he supports such as his wife or wives, his children, his father and mother and other relatives and members of his family. These are the only ones considered to be under the shelter of his protection, and shall be referred to in these Regulations as his DEPENDENTS.

2) Inform the employer of all the injuries caused by work and on the job when they occur. In no way may he delay furnishing the information more than thirty days after the date of the accident.

23. When the workman sustains a disabiling injury that requires his being laid off work, he shall be paid 75% of his pay. This shall start seven days after the date of the injury, during which period he shall be paid his full wages. The payment of 75% shall continue until the injured workman is cured or until the end of the period of temporary disability as set forth in Article 3. If this period expires and it is decided by medical authority that the cure of the injured workman is improbably and that the condition of his health does not enable him to work, the injury shall then be considered a permanent total disability and compensation shall be made in accordance with Article 25 of these Regulations. The employer shall have no right to deduct whatever sums he has paid to the injured workman during this year.

24. The employer shall pay to the employee in the case of permanent partial disability the sum shown on the attached schedule.

25. In the case of total disability the employer shall pay to the first class workman SR 27,000 (twenty-seven thousand Riyals), to the second class workman SR 18,000 (eighteen thousand Riyals) and to the third class workman SR 12,000 (twelve thousand Riyals).

26. The employer shall treat and transport injured workmen to the hospital at his expense no matter what the type of injury, even though it does not occur during working hours.

27. The employer shall provide his workmen with medical treatment even at times when their injuries do not prevent them from continuing on the job.

28. For every workman who dies as the result of an injury sustained on the job, the employer shall pay to his heirs through the Government the same sums as those set forth in Article 25 that deals with total disability according to grades.

29. If a workman suffering from previous disability or physical illness sustains another injury of the type that causes permanent disability, he shall not receive compensation for the last injury amounting to more than the compensation fixed for the injury itself, i.e. without connecting this with the previous disability or illness or attributing it to them. The employer shall be charged with compensating the workman for the last injury only, as if he had suffered no previous disability or illness.

30. The employer must keep a register of the names of the workmen and employee in numerical and chronological sequence. He must also keep another register of the wages and salaries of these workmen and employees, and a third register of the injuries that may happen to some of his workmen and employees from time to time.

31. The employer must notify the Government representative immediately in writing or by telegram of any injury that any of his workmen or employees may sustain, in case the injury keeps the workman away from work for more than three days. He must indicate the following in the notification:

1) Full name of the injured workman.

2) Kind of injury

3) Place and date of the injury, the technical matters the neglect of which caused the injury and the measures taken to prevent its reoccurence in the future.

4) The medical steps taken to render first aid to the injured workman in case the injury is not fatal.

32. If the employer does not submit the notification referred to in Article 31, he shall be required to pay a cash fine of five hundred riyals to the Government. The penalty shall be doubled upon repetition.

33. The schedule of compensation for injuries attached to these Regulations shall be considered a complementary part thereof.

34. The workman may be deprived of compensation for his injury in the following cases:

1) If it is firmly established that the workman played the part of an aggressor in a quarrel or dispute.

2) If the workman neglects to notify the employer of the injury and the circumstances surrounding it within thirty days from the date of the injury or accident.

3) If the workman commits a deliberate act of self-injury, provided that the injury does not cause death or a permanent infirmity.

4) If the disability results from an illness not connected with the employment.

5) If the workman refuses to report to a doctor or refuses the treatment offered to him by the doctor designated by the employer. The Government representative in the district must be notified of the workman's refusal to report to a doctor or accept the treatment, before establishing the denial to him of compensation.

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6) If the workman deliberately gives a false statement, which is proved to be untrue, in connection with his injury.

35. If the seriousness of a disability existing prior to a compensable injury increases, compensation shall be paid only for the aggravation attributable to the compensable injury.

36. If a workman sustains an injury for which he is entitled to compensation and later the condition pertaining to that injury becomes more serious, compensation shall be paid for the increased seriousness attributable to the compensable injury.

37. For the distribution of the compensation due to a workman or his awards among his dependents when he is deceased, the Shari'ah rules of inheritance shall be followed. The sums for compensation shall be paid by companies to the Government for distribution by the authorities concerned among those who are entitled thereto according to the local regulations in force.

38. In the event a dispute arises between an employee and an employer, each shall be permitted to resort to arbitration by presenting a request to the Government. The arbitration shall be handled by a committee consisting of two members, one of whom shall be appointed by the employer and the other by the Government. If the two members disagree the Finance Minister shall appoint a third arbitrator to settle the dispute.

39. In the case of disagreements between foreign workmen, and in the case of personal offenses committed by a foreign individual against a subject of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, either by hand or tongue, scoffing or any kind of offense, scorn, or contempt, legal proceedings must be undertaken to bring the person accused of such a thing to trial. Due punishment must be imposed, including the assurance of personal liability, in addition to deportation from the Kingdom should this be necessary.

40. Local courts or judical committees constituted especially for the purpose shall be the recorse concerned with solving all cases of dispute which can not be solved through the arbitration outlined in Article 38.

41. Cases of injuries previously sustained by a workman working for development companies in the Kingdom, which have remained unsettled up to the date of the approval of these Regulations and their publication, shall be settled, regardless of the class of the workmen, in accordance with the articles of these Regulations, which shall henceforth also apply to all accidents and injuries occurring in existing or future development enterprises.

42. The Ministry of Finance may request any employer to prove his financial capability of carrying out the obligations set forth in these Regulations, and it may request the employer to submit guarantees adequate for the purpose.

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43. Every provision contradictory to the rules of these Regulations shall be held void and shall not be executed, even if it be prior to the issuance of these Regulations.

44. Officials assigned by the Ministry of Finance shall have the right to inspect the different localities of workmen, to ascertain that these Regulations are being observed and executed, to establish any violation of the rules thereof, and to refer such to the Ministry of Finance, which in turn shall refer it to the authorities concerned.

45. The Government may issue regulations concerning any amendment required for the common good, with regard to limiting the hours of work in industrial enterprises, provided such limitation shall not deprive the workman of the right to work during other than the established hours of work, in return for overtime wages, as long as the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 4, items a, b and c are observed.

46. A workman is entitled to one day of rest, with full pay each week after he has worked six days, provided that all worthy religious, humanitarian and economic considerations are observed. Special rules must also be laid down for times of rest during the summer months to be determined by instructions which the Government will issue.

47. A workman who has worked continuously for a year in an industrial project employing more than ten workmen has the right to enjoy a regular vacation of ten days a year, with full pay, on condition that the time of his leave is determined with the approval of the proprietor of the project. He is entitled to sick leave of fifteen days a year, with full pay, on condition that this is supported by a report approved by an official health authority. Thereafter the provisions of Article 18 of these Regulations shall be applied.

48. The conditions and periods of leave with half pay and leave without pay shall be determined by regulations to be issued by the Government.

49. Official feast days are holidays, and the employer must pay his workmen full wages for these days.

50. The Minister of Finance or any official he may delegate may exercise the following rights:

a. He may visit and inspect any industrial project at any time, day or night.

b. He may seek information from the workmen on any matters within the sphere of their work, and when necessary, he may request this information in writing. The workmen and employers shall provide the delegate of the Minister of Finance with all the information he requests which pertains directly to employment in the enterprise.

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c. He may ask the assistance of the appropriate authorities to ascertain whether the workmen's health is exposed to danger, through the nature or kind of work or the methods in use on the project.

d. The delegate of the Minister of Finance shall show his official credentials when he is requested to do so by the employer or the employer's representative.

e. This delegate shall also communicate directly with all proprietors of industrial projects on any matter connected with a request for information or the transmittal of Government orders issued in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations.

51. The official delegated to make inspections shall preserve all the trade secrets and secrets of industrial processes generally used which he becomes acquainted with in the course of his duties. If he violates this provision, he shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the Government in cases of unlawful revelation of official secrets.

52. The proprietor of any industrial project in which more than ten workmen are continuously employed for a period longer than six months shall keep an inspection record in which are entered the dates of inspection of his industrial project, the matters noted on these occasions, and the recommendations for necessary action.

53. No workman shall be allowed to work in an industrial project unless he is in possession of a work permit -- i.e., a permanent permit -- issued by the Government.

54. In the case of workmen who are employed by companies permitted to develop some of the resources of the country, and whose services are secured by individuals contracting with the company through the Government, the contractor and each of his workmen shall be obliged to obtain the work permit stipulated in Article 53 of these Regulations. These workmen likewise must be treated by the company in accordance with the provisions concerning workmen contained in these Regulations.

55. The employer in any industrial or development or other project has no right to agree to employ any foreign or Saudi Arab workman, by contract or otherwise, unless the person with whom the agreement is made holds the official work permit mentioned in Article 53 of these Regulations.

56. Compensation of foreign employees shall proceed in accordance with the agreements legally concluded between them and their employers.

57. For those injuries considered as permanent partial disabilities, temporary disabilities, total disabilities, injuries marring the appearance of the body or impairing the senses or causing disorder therein, compensation shall be in accordance with the schedules attached.

58. These Regulations shall supersede those regulations, instructions and decisions issued in this regard which preceded them.

59. The text of these Regulations shall be transmitted, after approval and publication, to the Government departments concerned.

60. The Minister of Finance is charged with applying the contents of these Regulations and transmitting them to those concerned and to the development Companies.

Schedule of Injuries which shall be considered PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES

The Injuries	1st Class SR	2nd Class SR	3rd Class SR
Loss of entire sight or loss of both eyes together.	18,000	12,000	8,000
Loss of one eye or loss of the sight thereof.	8,100	5,400	3,600
X Loss of the sight of one eye.	8,100	5,400	3,600
Loss of general hearing permanently.	12,000	8,000	5,330
Loss of the hearing in one ear permanently.	5,400	3,600	2,400
Loss of the nose or portion thereof ~~and~~ or loss of the sense of smell.	12,000	8,000	5,330
Loss of the tongue or the causing of permanent muteness.	12,000	8,000	5,330
Loss of teeth: for each tooth	300	200	130
Loss of molars: for each molar	600	400	260
Loss of both arms together, complete, from the shoulder joints.	30,000	20,000	13,330
Loss of both arms together, from the elbows or above them.	24,000	16,000	10,660
Loss of both arms together, from below the elbows.	21,000	14,000	9,330
Loss of the right arm, complete, from the shoulder joint or above the elbow.	18,000	12,000	8,000
Loss of the left arm, complete, from the shoulder joint or above the elbow.	16,200	10,800	7,200
Loss of the right forearm, from the elbow and below it.	16,200	10,800	7,200
Loss of the left forearm, from the elbow and below it.	13,500	9,000	6,000
Loss of the right hand, from the wrist.	10,120	6,740	4,500
Loss of the left hand, from the wrist.	8,800	5,860	3,900
Loss of all fingers of the right hand, including the thumb.	8,800	5,860	3,900
Loss of all fingers of the left hand, including the thumb.	7,700	5,130	3,420
Loss of the thumb from the right hand.	3,000	2,000	1,330
Loss of the thumb from the left hand.	2,500	1,660	1,100
Loss of the index finger of the right hand.	2,000	1,330	880
Loss of the index finger of the left hand.	1,500	1,000	660
Loss of the middle finger of the right hand.	1,500	1,000	660
Loss of the middle finger of the left hand.	1,300	860	570
Loss of the ring-finger of the right hand.	1,300	860	570
Loss of the ring-finger of the left hand.	1,000	660	440
Loss of the little finger of the right hand.	1,000	660	440
Loss of the little finger of the left hand.	850	560	370
Loss of the end phalanx of the thumb of the right hand.	2,000	1,330	890
Loss of the second phalanx of the thumb of the right hand.	1,000	660	440
Loss of the end phalanx of the thumb of the left hand.	1,600	1,060	700
Loss of the second phalanx of the thumb of the left hand.	900	600	400

X Loss of sight by a one-eyed person

The Injuries	1st Class SR	2nd Class SR	3rd Class SR
Loss of the end phalanx of the index finger of the right hand.	1,000	660	440
Loss of the second phalanx of the index finger of the right hand.	700	460	300
Loss of the end phalanx of the index finger of the left hand.	750	500	330
Loss of the second phalanx of the index finger of the left hand.	500	330	220
Loss of the end phalanx of the middle finger of the right hand.	750	500	330
Loss of the second phalanx of the middle finger of the right hand.	500	330	220
Loss of the end phalanx of the middle finger of the left hand.	650	430	290
Loss of the second phalanx of the middle finger of the left hand.	450	300	200
Loss of the end phalanx of the ring-finger of the right hand.	650	430	290
Loss of the second phalanx of the ring-finger of the right hand.	450	300	200
Loss of the end phalanx of the ring-finger of the left hand.	500	330	220
Loss of the second phalanx of the ring-finger of the left hand.	350	230	150
Loss of the end phalanx of the little finger of the right hand.	500	330	220
Loss of the second phalanx of the little finger of the right hand.	350	230	150
Loss of the end phalanx of the little finger of the left hand.	420	280	180
Loss of the second phalanx of the little finger of the left hand.	320	200	140
Loss of the complete legs together, from the two hips.	24,000	16,000	10,660
Loss of one of the two legs, from the hips.	10,000	~~6,000~~ 6,660	4,440
Loss of both legs together, from the knees or from above them.	18,000	12,000	8,000
Loss of one of the two legs, from the knee or above it.	8,500	5,660	3,770
Loss of both legs together, from below the two knees.	16,200	10,800	7,200
Loss of one of the two legs, from below the knee.	8,000	5,330	3,550
Loss of both feet together, from the two heels or forward therefrom.	12,000	8,000	5,330
Loss of one of the two feet, from the heel or forward therefrom.	5,000	3,330	2,220
Loss of all of the toes of one foot, including the large toe.	4,000	2,660	1,770

The Injuries	1st Class SR	2nd Class SR	3rd Class SR
Loss of all of the toes, except the large toe.	2,000	1,330	880
Loss of the large toe of the foot.	2,000	1,330	880
Loss of one of the toes of the foot, except the large toe.	800	530	350
Loss of the genital organs.	12,000	8,000	5,330
Loss of all of the toes of one foot, including the large toe.	4,000	2,660	1,740
Loss of all of the toes, except the large toe.	2,000	1,330	880
Loss of the large toe of the foot.	2,000	1,330	880
Loss of one of the toes of the foot, except the large toe.	800	530	350

ARTICLE SUPPLEMENTARY TO SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATIONS

1. Permanent general paralysis and injury to the brain resulting in incurable insanity or imbecility shall be compensable as total disability.

2. Compensation for total loss of the use of a member or part of the body shall be equal to the compensation payable for the total loss of that member of part of the body.

3. If the injured party is left-handed, compensation for injuries to his left hand shall equal the sums payable to a right-handed person who suffers injuries to his right hand. The concerse holds true (as regards compensation to the left-handed person for injuries to his right hand, calculated at the rates payable to a right-handed person for injuries to his left hand).

4. The loss of part of a phalanx shall be considered as equivalent to the loss of the whole phalanx. The loss of the third phalanx alone of one of the fingers shall be compensable by the amount of the difference between compensation payable for two phalanges and the compensation payable for the entire finger.

5. With regard to injuries not mentioned in the schedule of compensations, causing deformity, defectiveness or disfigurement of the normal condition of any member or part of the body or of the senses, if they affect any of the members mentioned in the schedule, compensation shall be computed as a percentage of the full compensation for that part. If the injured part is unrelated to any member listed in the schedule, compensation therefore shall be estimated by a committee composed of a doctor selected by the Government, a doctor selected by the company, and a representative of Ministry of Finance. In case of disagreement between the two physicians, the Department of Public Health of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall decide the matter.

6. Establishment of the status of permanent total disability and what is compensable as such shall be determined by the committee mentioned in Article 5 above.

(The End)

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
74 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET
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AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 12

OF

THE LABOR AND WORKMAN REGULATIONS

We have received the following from the Ministry of Finance under No. 17436/4 and date of 8 Rabi' al Thani 1368:

"In view of the inconsistent meaning existing between the beginning and end of Article 12 of the Labor and Workman Regulations - since it is impossible to give both parties the right of terminating the contract without notice, and then to bind the termination of a limited period - a Royal Decree has been issued under No. 3122 on 2 Rabi' al Thani, 1368, based upon the Royal approval contained in letter No. 15/1/833 of 4 Rabi' al Awwal, 1368 from the Royal Cabinet of the decision No. 253 of 11 Dhul Qa'dah, 1367 taken by the consultative council in connection with the amendment of the said Article, the text of which now reads as follows:

"If the term of the contract is unlimited, each of the two parties shall have the right to cancel the contract and to so notify the other party, provided that notification shall precede cancellation by the following length of time:-- etc. ... to the end of the contents of the three items."

This publication is made in announcement of the foregoing amendment to the public.

(Translated from "Umm al Qura" newspaper, Issue No. 1249 of 20 Rabi' al Thani, 1368, - February 18, 1949)

"A SUPPLEMENT TO THE LABOR & WORKMEN REGULATIONS"

The Ministry of Finance announced the following:

A Royal decree was issued under No. 7218 dated 4 September 1948 (1 Dhul Qa'dah 1367) sanctioning the hereinafter cited verdict of the Consultative Council per No. 212 dated 6 July 1948 (29 Sha'ban 1367) as a legal legislation supplementary to the Labor and Workman Regulations:

"From a legal standpoint the following is meant by the phrase "during work" mentioned in the Labor and Workman Regulations published on 28 May 1948 (20 Rajab 1367) under No. 1212.

The workman who is performing any of the duties assigned to him shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred upon him by the Labor and Workman Regulations against the duties he shall be required to perform whether this be in the regular place of work or on the way to the regular place of work or during the fulfillment of work assigned to him by the Company outside the regular place of work.

Any injury that may be sustained by an employee at such times and within the area of lands and operations wherein the Company enjoys reservation by virtue of the Concession Agreement, shall be compensated for in accordance with the schedule of compensations. This also includes the periods of transit between one locality and another whereby he may be involved in an event of an explosion or drowning.

Under all these circumstances the worker is entitled to compensation during the whole term of his agreement for Company work.

Therefore and in accordance with the specifications set forth above the phrase "during work" shall have a general meaning covering all instances that avail the employee or workman of the benefit of compensation for any injury sustained by him during the term of his employment pursuant to the Schedule of Compensations."

. . . . . .

Relations Department

Translation Division

Date: 21 May 1950

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
14 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
21 April 1952

LABOR AND WORKMAN
REGULATIONS

To: All holders of copies of the
Labor and Workman Regulations

The following changes should be made in the "Schedule of Injuries which shall be considered Permanent Partial Disabilities" in all copies of the Company's translation of the Labor and Workman Regulations:

1. Change: "Loss of the nose or portion thereof and loss of the sense of smell"

   To: "Loss of the nose or portion thereof or loss of the sense of smell"

   Note: This change is made on the basis of the Consultative Council's Decision No. 24 of 28 January 1952 (1 Jumada I 1371) as transmitted to the Arabian American Oil Company by letter No. 2773/6/D/8/1/727, dated 1 April 1952 (6 Rajab 1371) from the Superintendent, Office of the Ministry of Finance, Dammam, and as transmitted to the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company by letter No. 2801/12/D/1-1, dated 3 April 1952 (8 Rajab 1371), from the same source.

2. Change: "Loss of the sight of one eye"

   To : "Loss of sight by a one-eyed person"

   Note: There is considerable doubt as to the meaning of the Arabic original in this line.

3. In the line "Loss of one of the two legs, from the hips" the compensation due to a 2nd Class workman is SR 6,660 and not SR 6,000.

T. C. BARGER

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

May 29, 1954

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Chairman, Finance Committee
Council of Ministers
Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Your Royal Highness:

I have the honor and pleasure to inform Your Royal Highness that our Washington Office has agreed to the modifications of Article 3 in the proposed Special Economic Aid Agreement, as were requested by your Committee of the Council of Ministers. However, they would still like to have the word "effective" added before the word "share" unless there be continuing objection thereto on the part of the Royal Saudi Arabian Government.

My cable of May 18th from Riyadh (received in Washington May 19th) was answered on May 22d but could not be brought to me in Riyadh by one of my assistants, in accordance with my instructions, due to the fact that, despite repeated application to the Jidda authorities, he could not obtain a visa for Riyadh.

Respectfully,

Harland J. Corson
Director
USA Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

HJCorson:o

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

May 15, 1954

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Your Highness:

This letter is to kindly remind you of my letter to you dated April 15, 1954, concerning the possibility of sending Mr. Abbas Ali Alrumaihi to the United States for training in Agricultural statistics.

The time is getting short for making the necessary arrangements to have a trainee go to the United States and be ready to start the course as scheduled. A hearing from you regarding this matter would be appreciated by both Mr. Alrumaihi and me.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

WJEdens:o

(2)

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

April 25, 1954

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Your Highness:

This has reference to your letter, No.437, of April 19, 1954, which gives approval of the program arranged for the visiting Range Management and Water Spreading Team from the United States. Your cooperation in the matter is appreciated, but your message of approval came late so that members of the team could not remain in Saudi Arabia to carry forward the work planned for them and meet their commitments in other countries. We regret your country's having lost the full advice of the experts on this team. However, we hope that it will be possible to get them to return next year.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

TFTaylor

WJEdens:o

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

April 20, 1954

His Excellency,
Shaikh Abdul-Aziz Sulaiman,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Excellency:

I am attaching an announcement of a short course in Public Administration which will be conducted at American University starting July 3 and continuing through July 31. The course will be conducted in Arabic. It is primarily for the public employee who has administrative responsibilities but not necessarily top administrative responsibility. It is also preferred that those selected have at least three years of continuous experience in administrative positions in Government and otherwise indicate promise as growing public administrators.

We have been assigned a quota of six for this course from Saudi Arabia. All other Arabic countries have been given the same number, with the understanding that should the respective quotas not be filled, the openings may be reassigned to other countries.

Should you care to have any Government employees in attendance for this training course, we will be glad to present the applications in the same manner as all the other grantees have been handled. In this way the Government of Saudi Arabia will defray the cost of transportation to and from Beirut, and USA Operations Mission will take care of the cost of training, board, lodging and instructional materials at the ratio established by the University.

As in the case of other grantees, the Saudi Arabian Government may want to pay the salaries of the trainees while attending this course, in addition to a modest clothing allowance. This arrangement, however, is entirely a matter of discretion on the part of the Government and otherwise of no consideration in the processing of the applicants.

Due to the shortness of time remaining before this short course opens, may I suggest that should you have anyone you would like to send, that they be referred to us within the next two weeks if possible.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely,

Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

Attachment RHDolley:o

Sep of.

(2)

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

April 18, 1954

Mr. Ahmed Badkook
Ministry of Agriculture
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Badkook:

In accordance with your request through our Liaison Office, I am enclosing the agenda of the Amman meeting so you can forward the same to H.R.H. Prince Sultan, who desires further information pertaining to the Conference.

I hope it will be possible for your Ministry to send Mr. Al Betein to Amman.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Enclosure - Agenda

Not handed Faleron -
eva

WJEdens:o

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

April 15, 1954

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

Your Highness:

This letter has reference to your selection of personnel to carry forward the work of agricultural statistics as set forth in the Ministry organization chart when we last discussed it. As you know, this is an important service which collects information on all phases of agriculture in the country, to be used by other personnel of the Ministry as well as by other branches of the Government and commercial interests.

A training course in agricultural statistics in the United States is scheduled to begin August 1st this year. Mr. Abbas Ali Alrumaihi, who is employed by your Government's Liaison Office for Point IV and is serving as interpreter and translator, has expressed his desire to take this statistical training. This, of course, will require your approval and the understanding that your Ministry will employ Mr. Alrumaihi upon completion of the training period.

The training course is for a period of twelve months. Necessary expenses of the trainee while in the United States would be paid by the USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia. Your Ministry would be required to pay the travel expense to the United States and return. Other provisions for the welfare of Mr. Alrumaihi while in training will be the privilege of your Ministry. I am sure you will recognize this as an opportunity to get one of your personnel trained in the shortest time for important work. The possibility of Mr. Alrumaihi being sent for this training was discussed with Sayyed Ahmed Obaid back when I was working on the organization chart for your Ministry. At that time he stated that if I would recommend Mr. Alrumaihi, he felt sure the Ministry would give its approval. If you will give your approval to this matter, we shall proceed to get Mr. Alrumaihi ready for the trip and registered for the course.

We should be glad to hear from you at an early date.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

WJEdens:ss

Ministry of Agriculture,
SAUDI ARABIA.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Director,

T. C. A.

Greetings,

Referring to your letter dated Feb. 4, 1954, attached with the Liaison Office letter No. 921, dated 4-6-73, in connection with the plan you suggested to be carried out jointly by this ministry and your mission, according to the Community Development - projects Agreements, held between the Saudi Arabian Government and the United States Government on December 15, 1952 (28-3-72).

We inform you that your plan was studied by the experts of this ministry, moreover some of these experts made a joint visit with your experts, to the area you suggested for the plan to be carried out in. The result of this visit and study, is that we made some amendments on your suggested plan, as shown on the attached list.

We hope that this amended plan will be studied and be put into action in the nearest possible time. Please reply.

The Minister of Agriculture.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The suggested working plan in Wadi Khulais.

- -

1- With regard to the use of the well No. 5, it is suggested to establish a farm of 15 Feddans area, and will be operated jointly by the ministry of Agriculture and the technical and financial assistance offered by the Foreign Operations Administration. This farm will be reserved for seeds production and nurseries for vegetables of the best varieties, that the farmers used to plant in that area.

2- Because the well No 5, is far from the farms of the Wadi, it is suggested to select a near plot, located in the central area of most of the farms, to establish a small experimental station in order to let the farmers see what goes on in it, concerning the modern agricultural methods. Irrigation from the usual wells found in that area at present, might be followed, providing that it will be done by means of improved and simple mechanical ways, to let the farmers be able to learn the maintenance method and the improved management.

3- Appoint an extension expert to direct the farmers to follow the modern methods of the agricultural production and to control the insects scattered in the Wadi, providing that his activities should include the nearby Wadies to Wadi Khulais.

4- Improve the irrigation methods better than at present and in a way that is suitable to the present farmer possibilities and his educational standard, that might be done by using the water wheels which were used in Egypt, because it gives twice as much water as the present water wheels without wasting water. This water wheel could be operated by one animal and this experiment will be tried in the suggested station.

5- Due to the importance of the transportation to agriculture development and its advancement, and to what seems to us that it is easy to contact the road of Wadi Khulais with the paved Jeddah-Medina road ~~and~~, so it is important to study this plan and put into immediate action.

no extra copies of King's
Speech - 1 - sent to Washington

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

April 6, 1954

Mr. Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq-Saudi Arabia-Lebanon-Syria Division
Near East, South Asia and Africa Operations
Foreign Operations Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Paul:

I am attaching hereto a translation of the King's speech at the inaugural ceremony of the meeting of the Council of Ministers which started March 6th. I am sure that you will find the King's comments of interest.

I particularly call your attention to that part which deals with budgets, from which you will note that the over-all budget will be divided into three sections: (1) Operating expenses of the government offices;
(2) Development and construction projects; and
(3) Reserves and contingencies.
The second section, of course, is the one of greatest interest to us. I will spare no efforts to try to get a copy of this part of the SAG FY-54 budget.

You will note that the King plainly acknowledges the necessity for the Saudi Government to take the necessary steps to improve the welfare of the people and he singles out public health, construction projects, education, agriculture and communications. Speaking of communications, you will note in paragraph 8 that the King states the study for establishing a railway from Riyadh to Mecca has been completed, but does not give us any credit for our substantial contribution to this job. You will also note in the first paragraph of the last page that the King makes reference to a five-year development program, embodying projects for construction, improvements and buildings.

I shall attempt to give you later on as complete a report as possible on the "doings" of the first meeting of the Council of Ministers under King Saud.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

Encl -
Translation King's
Speech

HJCorson:o

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

American Embassy - Jidda

April 12, 1954

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Your Highness:

With the development of Agriculture in Saudi Arabia, it is important that all aspects of its development be considered. Our technicians, while traveling in Saudi Arabia, have observed that damage by insects to crops for both human and livestock consumption amounts to a very high percentage of the total potential yield. As crops are developed and cultivated acreages increased, insect pests tend to thrive and increase and become an even greater problem, as has been found to be true at El Kharj and other important cultivated areas. We believe that every consideration should be given to encourage and develop insect control methods. In this connection the Point 4 Regional Insect Control Program has offered to Saudi Arabia for a limited time its facilities and technicians in supplying a demonstration control unit.

Since your growing season is so advanced, it is necessary that you give your immediate consideration to this offer of assistance. For such a unit to move its personnel, equipment and insecticides into Saudi Arabia in time to be effective, they inform us that they must have your approval for insect control demonstrations not later than April 18.

Regional Insect Control, through the USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia, proposes to supply to your Government two planes, two pilots, an Entomologist and available insecticides sufficient to carry on limited aerial demonstrations of insect control. It would be necessary for the Saudi Arabian Government to furnish gasoline, oil and landing facilities for the planes, as well as board and room for the three American personnel attached to the unit. It is estimated that such a unit may have to operate for a period of nearly sixty days applying various insecticide sprays at intervals determined by the development of the insects themselves, the various crops involved and weather conditions. Such an operation at El Kharj and nearby areas should not cost your Government more than $50 a day for the period of time stationed in Saudi Arabia.

The program suggested could be carried on to advantage at El Kharj where you have a considerable acreage of crops subject to insect damage,

as well as facilities to service the spray planes, and to house and feed the personnel. The limited number of workers which would be necessary for loading planes could probably be provided from the group of regular workers on the farm. To locate at El Kharj would place the unit within a working radius of Riyadh and nearby wadis where insect pests may be a disturbing factor to crop production. It is also possible that demonstration plots would be considered worthwhile at Hofuf and at the Royal farm in Dammam.

If you think well of the above suggested program of insect spraying, I should appreciate an immediate reply of approval so that arrangements can be made to take advantage of the limited time we now have left.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
USA Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

WJFdens:o

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

March 30, 1954

Your Highness:

I believe you are familiar with the work done by Mr. Al Batein of your Ministry and Mr. Schwan of FOA relative to improving grazing lands for livestock in Saudi Arabia. Messrs. Al Batein and Schwan have tentatively selected three areas where improvement test plots can be established when Project Agreement No. 2 (Range Management) has been signed by you and our Director.

On April 5, a team of three United States experts in range management and water spreading will arrive in Jidda. This team is visiting several middle eastern countries. The purpose of their visit will be to assist in planning and getting underway work which is essential to revegetating grazing areas. It is hoped that one or two field trips can be arranged while these experts are here so that members of our combined staffs may profit by their visit and assistance.

We hope you will find time to meet the above mentioned experts. In addition to Mr. Al Batein, we also hope someone of your immediate office will be able to be present at conferences and go on the field trips. I believe this would be found of considerable value.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters, I am

Very truly yours,

W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

HJCorson
WJEdens/pa

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

March 27, 1954

Mr. Said Ghammaz
Abha, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Ghammaz:

This will acknowledge your letter of recent date pertaining to your visit in Jidda. We were very glad to have had the opportunity to talk with you again and I hope you will find it convenient to be coming our way again. You have a fine community in which to live and I think many things can be accomplished in an agricultural way. It is my hope that after the dam has been completed we will have the pleasure of working with you more closely on some of your problems. Give my very best wishes to the Emir.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

WJEdens/pa

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

Jidda

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
March 21, 1954

To His Highness Prince Sultan, Minister of Agriculture:

We were requested by Dr. Edens and Mr. Sadek Husseini, to proceed to Riyadh to select a suitable place for a range study plot. We arrived in Riyadh on March 14 and obtained a car and began travel on March 16. We observed ranges between Riyadh and Al Karj, between Riyadh and Dhruma, and to the north of Riyadh, along the Kuwait Road, the road to Zilfi and along the Wadi Baban.

We selected a site at Aba El Gerfan, seven kilometers from the airport on the Kuwait Road. This place, in our opinion, represents average conditions. Conditions are not as severe as in the vicinity of Al Karj. They are not as good as near the head of Wadi Baban. The plot will be quite representative of a large area near Riyadh.

A small wadi and the surrounding higher land will be enclosed by fence. The main purpose of this proposed plot is to determine what the effect of grazing by sheep, goats and camels is on the plants native to this area. From this it should be possible to determine how much plant growth this area will support under the prevailing climate. It will also be possible to know if the vegetation can be improved.

At the present time many of the grasses in the general area are dead, or partly dead. Most of the vegetation consists of worthless plants, such as harmal, barrawak, and girgas. We hope to be able to determine if it is possible to replace these with better plants.

It is hoped that this plot may be constructed soon after fencing materials are received from America and can be transported to this place.

Respectfully submitted,

Ibrahim Al Batain
Agriculturist
Ministry of Agriculture

Herbert E. Schwan
Desert Range Conservationist
USA Operations Mission to
Saudi Arabia

(The Minister of Agriculture personally requested us to furnish him a brief written report of our work at Riyadh before we left. The above is a copy of this report which was translated into Arabic and delivered.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

Jidda

March 4, 1954

Your Highness:

This is in reply to your letter of February, 1954, relative to the Public Health Library Project submitted to Your Highness for approval and signature.

One of the amendments in the above letter proposed that the United States of America Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia supply the bookcases and other necessary furniture for the library and reading room. It is not within the scope of USAOM operations to provide furnishings for activities such as schools, libraries and similar facilities. An exception might be made in the case of an item not locally obtainable. However, inasmuch as this is not the case with furniture, the USAOM is unable to accept this amendment.

The other amendments proposed in the above letter are acceptable to the United States of America Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

H.R.H. Prince Abdullah El Faisal
Minister of Public Health
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

HJCorson
WBHazleton/pa

Sam. Corson

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

February 20, 1954

Sayed Sulaiman Hilal and Sons
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

Your letter of recent date to our Ambassador inquiring about Point IV work in agriculture has been referred to us for reply.

The Agriculture Division of the USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia has for its purpose to work with the Ministry of Agriculture in its efforts to improve the rural standard of living, and cause agriculture to become a more important part of the Saudi Arabian economy. Our assistance is being rendered primarily through U.S. agricultural technicians working with the Ministry and its technicians in efforts to improve the production standards of farm animals, crops, vegetables, fruits and range vegetation. Much attention will be given to irrigation practices and the drainage of land where needed. Also, efforts will be made in cooperation with the Natural Resources Division to discover new sources of underground water for crop and livestock production.

Since the farming areas of this country are located wherever there are supplies of water, it is our purpose to be of assistance in the establishment of agricultural improvement programs in these major farming areas. It is planned that our work, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, will follow what is generally known as the agricultural extension route.

There is much need to improve farm methods so that farmers will receive greater returns from their work. We are working with the Ministry to develop a greater research program pertaining to all phases of agriculture so that the best farming methods for Saudi Arabia may be learned and recommended to the farmers. Also, much attention will be given to marketing agricultural products.

U.S. technicians will assist in training Saudi technicians so that they will come to serve as agricultural extension workers to assist farmers in improving their production standards. A program of this kind by the Ministry should lead to the establishment of a national school of agriculture where technical training can be made available to all young Saudis who are interested in agriculture.

The Point IV program embraces more than agriculture. It includes services in health, education, resources development, industrial and other technical services. Each of these divisions is working with its respective

Saudi Arabian Government Ministry in whatever work is undertaken to develop a greater economy for the entire country.

I hope what has been stated above will give you a general picture of Point IV work. However, I should be glad to discuss any phase of our work with you whenever it is convenient.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

cc: Hon. George Wadsworth
Mr. Robert J. Ballantyne

WJEdens/pa

Saudi Officials

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

February 15, 1954

Your Highness:

Enclosed herewith you will find information pertaining to the Five-Year Plan for Agriculture in which you were interested. It deals with objectives, explanatory statements concerning phases of the Plan for 1954, and a suggested program budget for this first year.

I hope this information will be of some value to you and your staff, and I should be glad to discuss any part or all of it with you.

Assuring you of our desire to cooperate in all matters, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

Encls.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

WJEdens/pa

Saudi Officials
2

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

February 8, 1954

Your Highness:

This letter is to provide you with the information requested in your letter of January 13 addressed to Mr. Corson, Director of USAOM.

USAOM funds now available for a program of agricultural improvement in Saudi Arabia are provided by the Project Agreement for Community Development of December 15, 1952, and the proposed projects for this fiscal year. Of the $500,000 provided as a matching fund in the Project Agreement for Community Development in Wadi Khulais and Itwad, part will be devoted to agriculture.

At present, you have a proposal for starting work in Wadi Khulais which provides that USAOM contribute $35,840. Also, you have in hand three proposed projects (Livestock Improvement, Range Management, and Agricultural Improvement at Hofuf) which will provide a total of $91,800. All of these amounts will become available when the project agreements have been executed by you and the Director of USAOM.

Concerning funds that may be contributed by the USAOM between July 1, 1954 and June 30, 1955, ~~our~~ the estimate for budgeting could be made as follows: (1) discuss agricultural projects that should and could be undertaken during that period, and (2) estimate their approximate costs and what each government would contribute. With work already done in this matter, estimates can be made quickly, and I would be willing to recommend projects and items of expenditures therein to the Director of USAOM.

I should be glad to be of further assistance with your Ministry budget. And, in considering contributions by USAOM, it should be kept in mind that United States technicians furnished during the next fiscal year will represent an expenditure of approximately $300,000. It is important that these matters be discussed with you at an early date so that funds now available, and technicians on hand, can be put to work.

It is our desire to cooperate at all times.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

HJCorson
WJEdens/pa

Jane:

I don't have copies of this report, but Fuad may have sent them to you.

This report is entitled something like this, "Comprehensive Report of Accomplishments to date by the Natural Resources Division (U.S. Geological Survey Group).

Blanche

Saudi Offices (1)

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

January 26, 1954

Your Highness:

I take pleasure in attaching hereto a comprehensive report covering accomplishments of this Mission to date in Water Development in Saudi Arabia, in response to Your Highness' letter dated January 13, 1954.

Please feel free to call upon us at any time for any information Your Highness might desire from us.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

Attachment -
As above

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

HJCorson:o

(1)

TRANSLATION

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Agriculture

No. 3

Date 8-5-1373
(Jan. 13, 1954)

Director
U.S.A.O.M.
Jidda

I have reviewed your report of 1-1-54 covering the agricultural work and research which your Mission has accomplished since their arrival to Saudi Arabia.

I wish you would prepare a similar report on water reconnaissance and their results and hope to receive it as soon as possible. The report should be based on the principal and important points.

Please accept my regards.

Agrit 1/26

/s/ Prince Sultan
Minister of Agriculture

7.n.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الزراعة

الرقم ٤
التاريخ ٨ ـ ٥
المشفوعات ٤

المكرم رئيس بعثة النقطة الرابعة الامريكية بجدة

بعد التحية :ـ

اطلعت على تقريركم ١ - ١ - ٥٤

الذى ضمنتموه كافة الاعمال والابحاث الزراعية التي قامت بها بعثتكم منذ قدومها الى المملكة الى غاية تاريخه ـ

وارغب منكم أن تقدموا الينا تقريرا مماثلا عما قامت به بعثتكم من اعمال وابحاث وما توصلت اليه من نتائج ـ في التنقيب عن (المياه) وآمل أن يصلني تقريركم في اسرع وقت ـ وأن يكون مركزا في النقاط الرئيسية المهمة ـ وتقبلو تحياتي ""

وزير الزراعة

ـا ٨ / ٥ / ٣٧٣ هـ

Saudi Officials (x)

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

January 25, 1954

Your Highness:

In compliance with your request when in your office yesterday, I am writing relative to the housing situation for our agricultural technicians who will be working with your specialists at Hofuf.

Present living quarters at the old experiment station near the Village of Hofuf consist of a building with two apartments. These apartments are occupied by employees of your Ministry. At the rear of the above building a structure of two rooms was built originally for office space. When Mr. Nixon, our date specialist, came out here last July, the Finance Ministry took steps to add a foyer, a kitchen, dining room, and bathroom. For some reason this was never done.

We now have two technicians available for work in the Al Hasa area, but there are no living quarters for them. Consequently it will be appreciated if you will have work resumed on the office building so that appropriate quarters will be available at the earliest date possible. Work now proposed at Hofuf will require that one of our technicians reside there continuously and other technicians will be coming and going as their services are needed. They could share the same quarters when ready.

I should appreciate hearing from you regarding this matter at your earliest convenience.

We wish to assure you of our desire to cooperate in all matters.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

HJCorson:o

Saudi Ag Ministry
Officials

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

January 17, 1954

Your Highness:

Enclosed you will find (1) a suggested list of personnel to fill head positions in Agriculture according to the recommended Organization Chart, (2) minimum formal training requirements, (3) experience that would seem necessary, and (4) a suggested number of employees to be recruited immediately, or throughout the first year as needed, to fill assistantship and other positions. I shall be glad to discuss further this matter should it be your desire, for the selection of key administrative and technical personnel is most important to a successful Ministry.

I have begun work on a suggested five-year program of work in agriculture in which Sayyid Ahmed Obaid stated you were interested. This should be considered very carefully and it will take some time.

Three project agreements, including the livestock experiment station, are now being translated to be forwarded to you. These three projects pertain to this fiscal year, and we should like to discuss and complete these agreements when the translations have reached you.

The Agriculture Division of USAOM is also ready to suggest and discuss work that you may want to include in your next budget. Furthermore, we shall be glad to assist any way we can concerning the Ministry budget.

We wish to assure you of our desire to cooperate in all matters.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Enclosures -
As above

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda

WJEdens:o

Corresp/Saudi Offices (2)

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

January 14, 1954

Your Highness:

Several months ago I discussed with the Agriculture Department its need for an Agronomist (crops) with whom our agronomist, then being recruited, would work.

Our agronomist, Mr. Billie H. Rountree, will arrive tomorrow. After a few days he will be available for field work. The work needed most now is research in the kinds of crops that will yield the best production and improved methods of culture. The type of agronomist you need is one who will fit into that position as listed on the Ministry Organization Chart.

Until the above-mentioned person can be obtained, it might be best to appoint someone to serve temporarily who has had some farm training or experience and could serve as interpreter with Mr. Rountree.

We wish to assure you of our desire to cooperate in all matters.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz
Minister of Agriculture
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

WJEdens:o

Saudi Affairs

U.S. OPERATIONS MISSION
TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

POINT IV

October 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Dabbagh:

This will acknowledge receipt of, and thank you for, your letter of October 26th, together with the lovely packages of dates you were so kind and thoughtful to send me.

The dates are delicious and you and your colleagues are to be complimented on the splendid manner in which they have been packaged for sale within Saudi Arabia and the export trade.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

Mr. Abdullah Dabbagh,
Acting Director General,
Department of Agriculture,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

EFS

Saudi Offi

TRANSLATION

Ministry of Finance
Department of Agriculture
Jedda - Saudi Arabia

October 26, 1953

Director,
Point IV Program,
Jedda, Saudi Arabia.

Greetings: It is a pleasure for the Department of Agriculture to present to you the first fruits of the production of Al-Madina Date Factory. This Factory was established by the Department of Agriculture in the epoch of His Majesty our King Abdul Aziz and under the patronage of HRH Prince Saud, the Crown Prince.

As we hope you accept our humble present, at the same time, we hope you accept our greetings and high consideration.

Truly yours,

Director General
Department of Agriculture

Sa/A

In the name of Allah the
merciful the compassionate.

Royal Decree # 5/19/1/4288 dated Safar 1, 1373 - October 9, 1953.

By God's Help

We, Abdulazis Bin Abdulrahman al Faisal al Saud,
King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

In consideration of the interest of the country, and due to the multiplication of duties and diversity of responsibilities of the State, and being desirous to follow a system which will guarantee the accuracy of duties and concentration of responsibilities to the best manner it could be on sound basis in order to place the country in its well deserved position among the world nations, to promote the nation standard, and to guarantee for our people a prosperous and comfortable life under the shadow of justice and stability; do hereby order the following:-

1st.- To compose a Council of Ministers under the presidency of our son Saud, the Crown Prince and the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The cabinet will be composed of all Ministers concerned who were authorized by Royal decrees (Irada) to be in charge of their ministry's administration. This cabinet will look into all state affairs, external and internal, and determine what it perceives that it is to the advantage and interest of the country and then submit them to us.

2nd.- The Prime Minister will assign a deputy for the presidency during his absence.

3rd.- The cabinet will meet regularly once a month, and in case of emergency would be convened upon a request from the President.

4th.- The cabinet will discuss the matters which are referred to it from the President or from the Ministers concerned in writing proposal which is to be submitted to the President in a period not less than three days before the meeting.

5th.- The resolution of the cabinet will be made either unanimously or by the majority and will be put in effect after the authentication of the President and our approval.

6th.- Our Crown Prince will establish for each Ministry of the different ministries certain regulation specifying the authorities and duties of each Ministry and its classifications which must be submitted to the cabinet for its study and resolution.

7th.- The President of the Council of Ministers has the right to supervise and control all the affairs of the different ministries and also has the right to request any matter or subject from any Ministry for his examination and the issuance of instructions about it.

8th.- It is not permitted for any Ministry to conclude any contract or agreement with any other party unless the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers is being acquired.

9th.- The Chief Counselor and our counselors will attend the cabinet in their capacities as Ministers of State.

10th.- The Crown Prince of the Kingdom and Commander in Chief of the armed forces, is responsible for the implementation of this regulation.

Corresp- Saudi Offic
File 1

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 26, 1953

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Harland J. Corson has been appointed Director of the U.S. Foreign Operations Mission (formerly known as Technical Cooperation Administration), to Saudi Arabia and is expected to assume office about September 30th.

I wish to take this opportunity to express the hope that Mr. Corson will receive the same friendly support and cooperation from the Ministry of Finance and other high officials of the Saudi Arabian Government as has been given me.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting Director
U.S. Foreign Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

His Excellency,
Shaikh Abdul-Aziz Sulaiman,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance,
Jidda

JAD

JADunaway:o

AOUNEY W. DEJANY
ATTACHÉ
SAUDI ARABIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

SA OFFICIALS

file

SAC Officials

Rajai' Husseini
Economic Advisor to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance
for Economic Affairs.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 5, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Hector Arlotta
General Services Officer

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Mimeograph Services

The following service is required:

Mimeographing of attached 3 stencils
in the amount of 30 copies each

Please save stencils as they may be required by Bill Crawford for further use.

E.F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

Pat,

Could you copy or multigraph the enclosed and return as it is the only copy I have. Thanks.

Bill Crawford

PS: no need to include all the little numbers and the business about invitations and telegrams. Also, if this is distributed, it should be explained that this is not an official list and cannot be transmitted to Washington, etc.

SAUDI ARAB OFFICIALS

His Majesty, The King	Riyadh
HRH Crown Prince Saud	Riyadh Viceroy of the Nejd

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

HE Shaikh Abdullah Al Sulaiman.....	Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Hamad Al Suleiman.....	Assistant Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Suleiman Al Hamad.....	Deputy Minister of Finance
HE Najib Bey Salha.....	Assistant Deputy Miniter of Finance
HE Shaikh Mohammed Suroor al-Sabban....	Advisor Ministry of Finance
Shaikh Hussein Jastaniyah.....	Director General of the Ministry of Finance and Advisor of Economic Affairs
Shaikh Hussein Fadaq.....	Director of the Office of the Budget and Ministry of Finance (immediately under supervision of Jastaniyah)
HE Shaikh Ahmad Musili.....	Assistant Deputy of Economic Affairs
Shaikh Hamza Ajjaj.....	Director Office of Zakat and Tax Office

CUSTOMS

Shaikh Ahmad Lari.....	Director of Customs - Hijaz
Shaikh Anwar Abu El jadaiel.....	Collector of Customs - Jidda

AGRICULTURE

Said Ahmad Obeid.....	Director of Agriculture
Shaikh Madani bin Himd.....	Assistant Director of Agriculture

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN OFFICE

HRH Prince Faisal.....	Viceroy of Hajaz & Minister for Foreign Affairs
HE Shaikh Yusuf Yassin.....	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
HE Shaikh Tahir Ridwan.....	Assistant Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (Acting Head Foreign Office)

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & HEALTH

HRH Prince Abdulla Faisal.....	Minister of Interior and Health
Dr. Adeeb Habbal.....	Director General of Health
Dr. Akram Shuman.....	Director of Health, Jidda
Dr. Anwar Hashem.....	Director of Quarantine

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE & AVIATION

HRH Prince Misha'al Bin Abdul Aziz...	Minister of Defense & Aviation
HRH Prince Mit'aab.....	Deputy Minister of Defense & Aviation

EDUCATION

Shaikh Ben Man'i.....	Director of Education, Mecca

GOVERNORS

Amir Abdul Rahman..AS-SUDAIRI.....	Qaimagam of Jidda
Shaikh Ali Taha.....	Assistant Governor of Jidda

LIAISON

Badr Bey Fahoum.....	Government Representative for Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.
Sadek Bey Husseini.....	Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance Ministry of Finance Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

NEWSPAPER

Abdullah 'Arif.....	Editor in Chief of the Al Bilad al Saudiyah newspaper

JIDDA MUNICIPALITY

Shaikh Abdullah Behairi.....	Director of the Jidda Municipality (position similar to Mayor)

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Gazzawi.....	Spokesman of Consultative Council of the Hejaz (also poet laureate)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEPHONES

Mohammed Sayid Hamza.....	Manager of the telephone and telegraph section of the Department of Posts and Telephones

MINISTER OF FINANCE'S DIWAN & OFFICE

Shaikh Mohammed ba Harith.....	Member of Finance Minister's Diwan. Currently Chief of Finance Minister's office
Hasan Sharbatli.....	Important member of Shaikh Abdullah's Diwan, now Minister of State

JIDDA WAQFS

Shaikh Abdullah 'Iriqi.....	President of the Jidda Waqfs

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY

Ali Bey Jamil.....	Director General of the Department of Security

CENSUS

Mohammed Bey Sadiq.....	Director of the Census

10-2-52: Bill Crawford today informed this office that the Embassy has near completetion a much more comprehensive list of Saudi Arab officials than the one attached. He offered to submit to this office copies of the Embassy list when completed, which we accepted.

Pat

Pat: Excellent. You may wish to file this in your "pending" & check in a week or so.
le

Missing from Agriculture:

Sept. 18: memo to E.F. Sinclair
Re: Assignment of Duties

~~Sept. 6: memo to E. Belzie~~
~~Re: Assignment of Duties~~

~~Aug. 24 - memo to TCA Field Ofs.~~
~~Re: Request re: Official Travel in Saudi Arabia~~

Draft 10/1/5

SAUDI ARAB OFFICIALS

His Majesty, The King	Riyadh
HRH Crown Prince Saud	Riyadh Viceroy of the Nejd

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

HE Shaikh Abdullah Al Sulaiman.....	Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Hamad Al Suleiman.....	Assistant Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Suleiman Al Hamad.....	Deputy Minister of Finance
HE Najib Bey Salha.....	Assistant Deputy Miniter of Finance
HE Shaikh Mohammed Suroor al-Sabban....	Adviser Ministry of Finance
Shaikh Hussein Jastaniyah.....	Director General of the Ministry of Finance and Advisor of Economic Affairs
Shaikh Hussein Fadaq.....	Director of the Office of the Budget and Ministry of Finance (immediately under supervision of Jastaniyah)
HE Shaikh Ahmad Musili.....	Assistant Deputy of Economic Affairs
Shaikh Hamza Ajaj.....	Director Office of Zakat and Tax Office

CUSTOMS

Shaikh Ahmad Lari.....	Director of Customs - Hijaz
Shaikh Anwar Abu El jadaiel.....	Collector of Customs - Jidda

AGRICULTURE

Said Ahmad Obeid.....	Director of Agriculture
Shaikh Medani bin Hind.....	Assistant Director of Agriculture

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN OFFICE

HRH Prince Faisal.....	Viceroy of Hejaz & Minister for Foreign Affairs
HE Shaikh Yusuf Yassin.....	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
HE Shaikh Tahir Ridwan.....	Assistant Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (Acting Head Foreign Office)

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & HEALTH

HRH Prince Abdulla Faisal.....	Minister of Interior and Health
Dr. Adeeb Habbal.....	Director General of Health
Dr. Akram Shuman.....	Director of Health, Jidda
Dr. Anwar Hashem.....	Director of Quarantine

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE & AVIATION

HRH Prince Misha'al Bin Abdul Aziz...	Minister of Defense & Aviation
HRH Prince Mit'aab.....	Deputy Minister of Defense & Aviation

EDUCATION

Shaikh Ben Man'i.....	Director of Education, Mecca

GOVERNORS

Amir Abdu Rahman.....	Qaimagam of Jidda
Shaikh Ali Taha.....	Assistant Governor of Jidda

LIAISON

Badr Bey Fahoum.....	Government Representative for Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.
Sadek Bey Husseini.....	Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance Ministry of Finance Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Abdullah 'Arif.....	Editor in Chief of the Al Bilad al Saudiyah newspaper

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Shaikh Abdullah Behairi.....	Director of the Jidda Municipality (position similar to Mayor)

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Ahmad Ibrahim al-Gazzawi.....	Spokesman of Consultative Council of the Hejaz (also poet laureate)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEPHONES

Mohammed Sayid Hamza.....	Manager of the telephone and telegraph section of the Department of Posts and Telephones

MINISTER OF FINANCE'S DIWAN & OFFICE

Shaikh Mohammed ba Harith.....	Member of Finance Minister's Diwan. Currently Chief of Finance Minister's office
Hasan Sharbatli.....	Important member of Shaikh Abdullah's Diwan, now Minister of State

JIDDA WAQFS

Shaikh Abdullah 'Iriqi.....	President of the Jidda Waqfs

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY

Ali Bey Jamil.....	Director General of the Department of Security

CENSUS

Mohammed Bey Sadiq.....	Director of the Census

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda

(date)

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: ~~Dr. Samuel S. Stratton~~ Edward Betzy

RE: Names and Titles of Saudi Arabian Officials

With the assistance and approval of Sadek Bey Husseini, Director, Liaison Office, Technical Assistance, Saudi Arabia, and Mr. William R. Crawford, Jr., 3rd Secretary of the American Embassy, the attached list of names and titles of Saudi Arabian officials has been prepared.

Should you become aware at any time of necessary additions, deletions, or changes to be made in these listings I would appreciate being informed.so that this list may be kept as current and complete as possible.

Edward Betzy
~~Samuel S. Stratton~~ Acting Program Director
~~U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia~~

SSS/1
Attach.

cc: Mr. Wm R Crawford,Jr
Sadek Bey Husseini

cys - office
cys - Emb.
cy - Sadek B. Husseini
Chron
file

SAUDI ARAB OFFICIALS June 27, 1952.

His Majesty, The King	Riyadh	
HRH Crown Prince Saud	Riyadh	Viceroy of the Nejd

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

HE Shaikh Abdullah Al Sulaiman	Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Hamad Al Suleiman	Asst. ~~Deputy~~ Minister of Finance
HE Najib Bey Salha	Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Suleiman Al Hamad	~~Asst.~~ Deputy Minister of Finance
HE Shaikh Mohammed Suroor al-Sabban	Adviser Ministry of Finance (~~also, Director General of the Haj Administration~~)
HE Shaikh Ahmad Musili	Asst. Deputy of Economic Affairs
Shaikh Hussein Jastaniyah	Director General of the Ministry of Finance and Advisor of Economic Affairs
Shaikh Hussein Fadaq	Director of the Office of the Budget and Ministry of Finance (immediately under the supervision of Jastaniyah)
Sh. Hamza Ajaj	Director office of Zakat and Tax office.

CUSTOMS

Shaikh Ahmad Lari	Director of Customs - Hijaz
Shaikh Anwar Abu El jadaiel	Collector of Customs - Jidda

AGRICULTURE

Said Ahmad Obeid	Director of Agriculture
Shaikh Madani bin Himd	Asst. Director of Agriculture

(Continued)

SAUDI ARAB OFFICIALS June 27, 1952.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN OFFICE

HRH Prince Faisal	Viceroy of Hejaz ~~Regent~~ and Minister for Foreign ~~Office~~ Affairs
HE Shaikh Yusuf Yassin	Deputy Minister for Foreign ~~Office~~ Affairs
HE Shaikh Tahir Ridwan	Asst.Deputy Minister for Foreign ~~Office~~ " (Acting Head FonOff)

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & HEALTH

HRH Prince Abdulla Faisal	Minister of Interior and Health
Dr. Adeeb Habbal	Director General of Health
Dr. Akram Shuman	Director of Health, Jedda
Dr. Anwar Hashem	Director of Quarantine

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE & AVIATTON

HRH Prince Misha'al Bin Abdul Aziz	Minister of Defense & Aviation
HRH Prince Mit'aab	Deputy Minister of Defense & Aviation

(Education)

Shaikh Ben Man'i	Director of Education, Mecca

(Governors)

Amir ~~Abdulla~~ Abdur Rahman Sudairi	~~Governor~~ Qaimmagam of Jidda
Shaikh Ali Taha	Asst. Governor of Jidda

(Liaison)

Badr Bey Fahoum	Government Representative for Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.
Sadek Bey Husseini	Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance Ministry of Finance Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(Continued)

SAUDI ARAB OFFICIALS June 27, 1952.

(Zakat & Income)

Hamza 'Ajaj	Director General of the Department of Zakat and Income

(Newspaper)

Abdullah 'Arif	Editor in Chief of the Al Bilad al Saudiyah newspaper

(Jidda Municipality)

Shaikh Abdullah Behairi	Director of the Jidda Municipality (a position somewhat similar to that of Mayor

(Consultative Council)

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Gazzawi	Spokesman of Consultative Council of the Hejaz (also poet laureate).

(Dept of Posts & Telephones)

Mohammed Sayid Hamza	Manager of the telephone and telegraph section of the Department of Posts and Telephones

(MinFin's Diwan & office)

Shaikh Mohammed ba Harith	Member of MinFin's Diwan. Currently Chief of Finance Minister's office.
Hasan Sharbatli	Important member of Shaikh Abdullah's Diwan, now Minister of State

(Jidda Waqfs)

Shaikh Abdullah 'Iriqi	President of the Jidda Waqfs.

(Dept of Security)

Ali Bey Jamil	Director General of the Dept of Security

(Census)

Mohammed Bey Sadiq	Director of the census

(

END

File N.A. Officer

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JULY 11, 1952 NOTE ATTACHED (FOR FILE) NO. 547

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFO

SAUDI ARABIAN PRINCE VISITS UNITED STATES TO STUDY AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATURAL RESOURCES TECHNIQUES

Prince Abdullah Faisal, grandson of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, and Minister of Interior and Public Health of that country, arrives in the United States Sunday on an unofficial visit to study American techniques, knowledge and skills in the fields of land reclamation, irrigation, police methods, education and public health. He will visit selected areas where projects are in operation under conditions approximating those in his homeland.

Abdullah's father is the second son of the Saudi Arabian King and is Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country.

The Saudi Arabian Government is interested in advancing the standards of living of its people to a level commensurate with the country's recently increased income from oil production.

After visits to various institutions in the Washington area where American methods in maternal and child care will be demonstrated for the benefit of the Prince and his party the visitors will inspect the public health system at Carville, Louisiana. From there they will move on to El Paso and Santa Fe to view activities in the field of public health where the problems in arid areas approximate those found in Saudi Arabia.

To study projects in the field of natural resources Prince Abdullah Faisal will visit power and irrigation operations where emphasis is placed on the conservation and maximum utilization of water resources. These will include the irrigation and development of the El Paso and Santa Cruz areas of the Rio Grande and the Salt River Valley projects at Phoenix, Arizona. From Phoenix the Prince and his party will go to California where he will be given a brief view of the work being accomplishe in American penal institutions.

Under the Point 4 agreement between the United States and Saudi Arabia, which became effective January 17, 1951, Point 4 furnishes technical "know how" in the country's effort to improve economic and social conditions. Saudi Arabia furnishes housing, and travel expenses for the American technicians as well as all other items incident to each project.

Recently the Point 4 administration finished a study of Saudi Arabia's monetary and fiscal systems. The report from this study resulted in the establishment by the King of a Central Fiscal Agency under the management of an American financial expert.

(attached)

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFO

* * *

Note attached
Restrictive security 12

FILE: DR. HART
SA OFFICIAL

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 12, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Hart

FROM: Miss Swearingen

RE: Plans for Protocol Visit

Latest plans involving the forthcoming visit of the Prince Abdulla Faisal to the United States indicate his going to Cairo within the next few days, thence to Paris for two days, thence to London for five days, thence to New York. I believe that you can always contact the Embassy here in Jidda if you find it necessary to get exact data, as passports and visas for the United States are issued at their offices. However, this is the information gotten from Mr. Hekmat Khodr who is traveling as personal friend of the Prince.

You will find Mr. Khodr's views and questions very interesting, I think. He is a person sincerely interested in doing things, in meeting people, and in always having a curiousity about the why, where, when, how, who. He will probably ask you about the Point 4 program in Egypt and tell you of his experiences in "public relations" for that country. As I've expressed before, his is an unofficial position. He might tell you of the franchise which he and the Prince and another friend have almost gotten to operate the commissary in Dhahran which services some 6,000 people. He is planning while in the U. S. this time to contact some wholesale firms (he mentions Libbys) to make the necessary arrangements.

Prince Abdulla is interested in soccer (the European type played with the knees) and Hekmat assisted in building the stadium now in Jidda. The players - both visiting and regular - are given a certain sum by the Prince for the games played. I'm sorry if this is repeating something you already know, but it's about the only personal "interest" I can tell you about with regard to the Prince.

(Continued)

Mr. Khodr (whose nickname is "K") has requested that a letter of introduction be given him - a copy of which is enclosed. I trust that you and he will have an opportunity to meet and to have a good general conversation.

Just for personal contact, I've suggested "K" might also meet a friend of mine - a Miss Dorothy Knoelk, Apt.306, The Pentilly, 1812 K Street,N.W., who is a member of the Unitarian Church. "K" had commented that this church's beliefs are akin to those of the Druze (of which he is a member), and said that he would be interested in meeting A. Powell Davies, whom I'd told him was the minister. Perhaps Miss Knoelk may be able to arrange such a meeting. If not, however, he still intends phoning her and meeting her. Just for your information.

My best regards to all of you.

Lavonne

Tentative

Dr. Stratton

For information only

not for publication or discussion

SA-OFFICIALS PROTOCOL VISIT

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

SUGGESTIONS FOR ITINERARY FOR PRINCE ABDULLAH FEISAL, MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH OF SAUDI ARABIA

I. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Protocol visits - 1 day
Rest

Justice Department - 1 day
a. National Training School for Boys
b. FBI tour
c. Luncheon

Children's Bureau - 1 day
The Prince should spend 1 day visiting the Anne Arundel County Health Department - Headquarters are in Annapolis. Dr. William French is Director of the Health Department. This County has an extensive maternal and child health and crippled children's program, carried on in several outlying rural health centers as well as in Annapolis. A joint program will be worked out with Public Health so that this visit will include observation in other fields of public health, as well as MCH and crippled children activities.

Office of Education - ½ day
The Division of Vocational Education will arrange for the Prince to visit one or two vocational schools in this area, probably the Bell Vocational School and the Chamberlain Vocational School. If there are to be any interviews with officials of the Office, additional time may be required.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation - ½ day
The Prince should spend ½ day in Washington at the Physical Medicine Department, Gallinger Hospital. Dr. Josephine Buchanan, a physiatrist, is head of the department. Public Health Service and Vocational Rehabilitation have cooperated actively in the establishment and operation of the department. The orthopedically disabled, amputees, and persons having many handicapping conditions such as paraplegia, infantile paralysis, etc. are treated by the Department of Physical Medicine. Should time be available, the Office would like to show a documentary movie on rehabilitation which requires ½ hour to run. Should any more time be available the Office would be glad to plan for the Prince to visit schools for the blind or deaf such as the Gallaudet College (for Deaf) of Columbia institution here in Washington.

Department of

Department of the Interior - 1 day

Bureau of Reclamation - 2 hours

Conference with Mr. George Pratt regarding Reclamation and Irrigation Projects of the Bureau applicable to Saudi Arabia needs and conditions.

Smithsonian Institute - ½ day

Dr. M. W. Sterling, Director, or Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Associate Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, would welcome an opportunity to show the Prince the Bureau's program for the preservation of antiquities. It should be kept in mind that Dr. Sterling and Dr. Roberts will be absent from Washington to attend a convention of the Society for American Archeology on May 2 and 3.

II. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Office of Education - 2 days

The cities and places suggested by Education will cover vocational education, audio-visual programs and one-room schools. In New Orleans the Prince should visit Mr. H. G. Martin, Delgado Trade School, 615 City Park Avenue.

III. CARVILLE, LOUISIANA

Public Health - 1 day

One full day should be allowed for the Prince to visit the Public Health Service Hospital at Carville where he will have an opportunity to see leprosy care and research.

IV. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

National Park Service - 1 day

Leave Albuquerque late afternoon by plane for Grand Canyon Airport; spend night at El Tovar on Grand Canyon rim and the following day visiting the Grand Canyon National Park. This should be of particular interest as to archeological features, public recreation facilities and for its scenic value.

If this is planned for the last day at Albuquerque, the party could fly over Lake Meade and Hoover Dam enroute from Grand Canyon to San Francisco.

The National Park

The National Park Service will provide local transportation at Grand Canyon.

Office of Education - 1 day

The Prince should visit Barnie Canton, Superintendent of Schools (one-room schools and rural schools), Albuquerque.

V. LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

Bureau of Reclamation - 1 day

A tour of Rio Grande River Developments in this area to study examples of undesirable results of errors in planning and developing irrigation and recreation projects.

VI. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Children's Bureau - 1 day

The Prince should visit for several days in New Mexico, with headquarters in Santa Fe, under the sponsorship of the State Health Department. This State Health Department is doing excellent work with mothers and children in sparsely settled rural areas, including Indians off and on the reservations and people of Spanish-American descent. Nutrition is approached through well children conferences and pediatric clinics, and an effort is made to adapt nutrition teaching to the dietary habits and available foods of the people. The crippled children's program is in the Department of Welfare, and there is a cordial working relationship between the two agencies. The Health Department could easily arrange an opportunity for the Prince to see a crippled children's clinic, if the timing of his visit coincided with the clinic schedule. A joint plan can be worked out with PHS on this visit so that his travel time in New Mexico can be most profitably spent.

Public Health - 1 day

Public Health agrees with Children's Bureau that time be allowed for visits to Local Health Departments in New Mexico under the guidance of the State Department. Because seven health districts have recently been created in Saudi Arabia, it is hoped that his New Mexico visit might show him something of the overall organization of a State Health Department. It is unfortunate that there are no available places where the Prince could see trachoma, malaria and malnutrition programs in operations.

VII. PHOENIX,

VII. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Bureau of Reclamation - 2 days

Visit Davis Dam, Parker Dam, Boulder Dam, and Boulder City. These are rather small concrete dams. Boulder City is an example of a government-built town for workers on a project. The party should also visit the Salt River Development which is an example of maximum development of water resources and in places provided an example of an over-development of irrigation activities beyond the capacity of the ground water resources.

NOTE: There is a colonization project on the Salt River Development in which Navajo and Hopi Indians are colonizing large areas of the land which has been subjugated as a result of the Salt River Irrigation development.

Justice - ½ day

Visit to penal institution escorted by FBI.

VIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

File
SA - officials

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 27, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Thomas A. Hart

FROM: Mr. Edward Betzig

RE: Names and Titles of Saudi Arab Officials

With reference to my memorandum of June 6 to Mr. William R. Crawford of the American Embassy concerning the "Names and Titles of Saudi Arab Officials," copy of which was sent you, attached is a copy of a memorandum dated June 11 from Mr. Crawford giving additional data.

Also to be added to this listing are the names of:

(1) Dr. Adeeb Habbal, Director of Health, Mecca on list

(2) Shaikh Ben Nan'i, Director of Education, Mecca

As additions, deletions, or changes are made in these listings, we shall let you know.

Edward Betzig
Assistant Program Officer

EB/1
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Edward Betzig June 11, 1952

FROM: Mr. William R. Crawford

SUBJ: Names and Titles of Saudi Arabian officials

With due thanks for your list, may I offer the following minor corrections. Spelling, it should be noted, of Arabic names is by no means an exact science. Where corrections are made I do so only in view of standard spelling used by the Embassy in its despatches so that we will not further confuse Washington.

HRH Crown Prince Saud:	Viceroy of the Nejd.
HE Shaikh Mohammed Suroor al-Sabban:	In addition to being advisor to the Ministry of Finance, Shaikh Mohammed is Director General of the Haj Administration.
HE Shaikh Ahmad Musili:	Assistant Deputy of Economic Affairs.
Shaikh Hussein Jastaniyah:	Director General of the Ministry of Finance and Advisor of Economic Affairs.
HE Shaikh Yusuf Yassin:	
HRH Prince Mit'aab:	

ADD:

Hamza 'Ajaj:	Director General of the Department of Zakat and Income.
Abdullah 'Arif:	Editor in Chief of the Al Bilad al Saudiyah newspaper.
Shaikh Abdullah Behairi:	Director of the Jidda Municipality (a position somewhat similar to that of Mayor).
Shaikh Hussein Fadaq:	Director of the Office of the Budget and Ministry of Finance (immediately under the supervision of Jastaniyah).
Ahmad Ibrahim al-Gazzawi:	Spokesman of Consultative Council of the Hejaz (also poet laureate).
Mohammed Sayid Hamza:	Manager of the telephone and telegraph section of the Department of Posts and Telephones.

Shaikh Mohammed ba Harith:	Member of MinFin's Diwan. Currently Chief of Finance Minister's Office.
Shaikh Abdullah 'Iriqi:	President of the Jidda Waqfs.
Ali Bey Jamil:	Director General of the Department of Security.
Said Ahmad Obeid:	Director of the Department of Agriculture (over Madani bin Himd).
Mohammed Bey Sadiq:	Director of the census.
Hasan Sharbatli:	Important member of Shaikh Abdullah's diwan.

William R. Crawford Jr.

William R. Crawford, Jr.
3rd Secretary of Embassy

File
SA Officials

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

May 31, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Mr. Edward Betzig

RE: List of Names and Titles of Saudi Arabian Officials

Would you have available two or three copies of a list of names and titles of the various Saudi Arabian officials with whom it is likely that the TCA mission will come in contact--- for example: ministers of Interior and Public Health, Foreign Affairs, etc. and of any other Government officials located in Jidda or Riyadh.

Your kind assistance in obtaining such a listing is appreciated.

Edward Betzig
Assistant Program Officer

L.0/2

Saudi Arabia Kingdom
Ministry of Finance
Liaison Office for
Technical Assistance
Jedda
June 3, 1952

Mr. E. Betzig:

Enclosed please find list of names and titles of the various Saudi Arab officials as requested in your memo of May 31, 1952.

Director Liaison Office

File
Applicants
Saudi Arabia
Mr. Bangford's memo dated June 6, 1952 re this L.O/2

His Majesty, The King	Riyadh
H.R.H. The Crown Prince HRH CROWN PRINCE SAUD	"

Ministry of Finance:

H.E. Sheikh Abdullah Al Sulaiman	Minister of Finance
" " Hamad Al Suleiman	Deputy Minister of Finance
" Najib Bey Salha	Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance
" Sheikh Suleiman Al Hamad	Asst. " " " "
" " Mohammad Sorur Sabban *	Adviser Ministry of Finance
" " Ahmad Moussili **	Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance
Sheikh Hussein Jastaniya ***	Director General of Finance

* H.E. SHAIKH Mohammed SUROOR Al-Sabban (also Director GEN. OF THE HAJ Administration)
** HIE. SHAIKH Ahmad MUSILI (ASST. DEPUTY OF ECON. AFFAIRS)
*** SHAIKH HUSSEIN JASTANIYAH (DIV. GEN. OF THE MINISTRY OF Finance AND Advisor of Economic AFFAIRS)

Customs:

Sheikh Ahmad Lari	Director of Customs - Hijaz
" Anwar Abu Eljadaiel	Collector of Customs - Jedda

Agriculture:

Sheikh Madani bin Himd	Asst. Director of Agriculture

Ministry of Foreign Office:

H.R.H. Prince Faisal	Regent and Minister for Foreign Office
H.E. Sheikh Yousuf Yasin x	Deputy Minister for Foreign Office
H.E. Sheikh Taher Radwan	Asst. Dep. Minister for Foreign Office

x H.E SHAIKH YUSUF YASSIN

Ministry of Interior & Health:

H.R.H. Prince Abdulla Faisal	Minister of Interior and Health
Dr. Adeeb Habbal	Director General of Health
Dr. Akram Shuman	Director of Health, Jedda
Dr. Anwar Hashem	Director of Quarantine

Amir Abdulla Sudairi	Governor of Jedda
Sheikh Ali Taha	Asst. Governor of Jedda

Ministry of Defense & Aviation:

H.R.H. Prince Misha'al Bin Abdul Aziz,	Minister of Defense & Aviation
" " Mit'ib * " " "	Deputy Minister of Defense & Aviation

HRH PRINCE MIT'AAB

Bader Bey Fahoum	Gov't. Representative for Baker

EDUCATION

SHAIKH BEN MAN'I, DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, MECCA

جلالة الملك المعظم سمو ولي العهد المعظم	الرياض
معالي الشيخ عبدالله السليمان	وزير الماليه
سعادة الشيخ حمد السليمان	وكيل وزارة الماليه
نجيب بك صالحه	وكيل وزارة الماليه المساعد
الشيخ سليمان الحمد	" " " "
الشيخ محمد سرور الصبان	مستشار وزارة الماليه للشئون الاقتصادية والمشاريع
الشيخ احمد الموصلي	وكيل وزارة الماليه المساعد
" حسين جستانيه	مدير الماليه العام
" احمد لارى	امين جمارك الحجاز
" محمد نور الرحيمي	رئيس ديوان الجمارك
" مدني بن حمد	مساعد مدير الزراعه
الامير فيصل بن عبد العزيز	وزير الخارجيه ونائب الملك بالحجاز
الشيخ يوسف ياسين	وكيل وزارة الخارجيه
الشيخ طاهر رضوان	نائب وكيل وزارة الخارجيه
الامير عبدالله الفيصل	وزير الصحة والداخليه
الدكتور اديب الحبال	مدير الصحه
" اكرم شومان	مدير صحة جده
" انور هاشم	مدير الكرنتينا
الامير عبدالله السديرى	قائمقام جده
الشيخ علي طه	وكيل القائمقام
الامير مشعل بن عبدالعزيز	وزير الدفاع والطيران
" متعب " "	وكيل " " "
بدر بك الفاهوم	مندوب الوزاره لدى شركة بيكر

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1952

AIR MAIL

Dear Dr. Stratton:

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I am sending to you herewith a little information about officers of the Saudi Arabian Embassy which may be useful to you by way of introduction to whichever one may be able to come to Middlebury.

Sheikh (pronounced "shake") Asad al-Faqih (like McGhee), the Ambassador, is short, stout, and rather young for an ambassador, 42 years. He speaks excellent English and French as well as Arabic. He is an exceptionally pleasant, friendly and informal person who would make an excellent impression on both faculty and student body. He is Lebanese, rather than Saudi Arab, but he has been in the service of Ibn Saud for many years. Before coming to the US as Saudi Arabia's first Minister here in February 1946, he was SA Minister to Iraq. The Legation was raised to Embassy in early 1949, at which time he also became Ambassador. Formal address, His Excellency, Ambassador al-Faqih; informal address, Sheikh Asad.

Sheikh Ahmed A. Jabbar, First Secretary of Embassy, is very short, of medium weight, about 32 years old, and is a Saudi Arab from Mecca. He speaks excellent English and is a graduate of the American University at Beirut. He is also a protege of Prince Feisal, the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, who subsidized his education. After graduating Ahmed returned to Saudi Arabia and was employed in the palace at Riyadh to monitor foreign radio broadcsts during the war. In addition to English he has a full command of French, also German, I believe, and of course Arabic). Ahmed is very friendly and informal, but is sometimes inclined to be depressed and discouraged by favoritism, corruption, and extravagance in the government at home. Formal address, Sheikh or Mr. Jabbar; informal, Sheikh Ahmed, or just Ahmed.

Sheikh Mohammed Muhtasib, Second Secretary of Embassy, is of medium height, slender, dark complexioned, good looking, about 28 years old, and is a Saudi Arab from Jidda. He also speaks excellent English and is a graduate of the American University at Beirut. Mohammed came to the US in 1946 or early 1947 to do graduate work, but was asked to help out in the then new Legation temporarily. He was kept on full time ever since and has been endeavoring to complete his graduate work at night school. He is very pleasant and friendly, but is a bit more inclined toward formality than the others. Formal address, Sheikh, or Mr. Muhtasib; informal, Sheikh Mohammed, or just Mohammed.

SS PERSONAL
SA OFFICIALS
Forma. on SA Embassy (From Await)
STAFF IN WASH DC
FEB 2, 1952

Mr. Aouney W. Dejany, Attache of the Embassy, ismedium height, slender, graying dark hair, and about 40 years of age. He is a Palestinian Arab. He is quiet spoken, rather scholarly, and, I believe, holds a law degree. He has prepared a booklet of general information about Saudi Arabia which is quite good and very interesting. He has well in mind, therefore, the type of information which might be particularly interesting to the faculty group. Short of the Ambassador, I should think Mr. Dejany would be the best candidate.

I hope the above biographic sketches will be useful to you. I finally got Mohammed on the phone this morning at 11:20. Although that was too late to serve your purpose, I learned from him that the Ambassador's convalescence is very slow and it would be most unlikely, therefore, that he could come to Middlebury next week. In any case you will hear further from either me or Tom Hart about that on Monday.

Sincerely yours,

Fred

Fred H. Awalt
Acting Deputy Director
Office of Near Eastern Affairs